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WITH HALF-SHEET SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO LANCASHIRE.

THE Royal progresses of Queen Victoria are not mere matters of form and ceremony. Wherever she goes, she takes heart and purpose with her. If she retires to the beautiful seclusion of the Highlands, or elsewhere, the people know and respect the motives which lead her to withdraw for a season from the glare and bustle, always cumbrous and often perhaps oppressive, of the Court; and their best wishes for her health and happiness follow her into her privacy. If, on the other hand, she makes a public visit to any portion of her dominions, the politician and the statesman are always well assured that she and her advisers have good reason for the selection both of the place and the time; that increased popularity will follow her footsteps, and that the Throne will acquire an additional security in the affection of the multitudes to whom she thus introduces herself. If she appear in a district where there has at any time been discontent and disaffection—as in Ireland—her presence is sufficient to remove the last lingering remnant of it, and convert it into loyalty. If she show herself where her name, virtues, and position have ever been popular, she converts popularity into enthusiasm. The sober English, and the more staid and reflective Scotch, throw off the habitual restraint and coldness of their demeanour at the mention of one of her progresses into the heart of their habitations; and the doughty men of the great commercial and manufacturing districts, which have

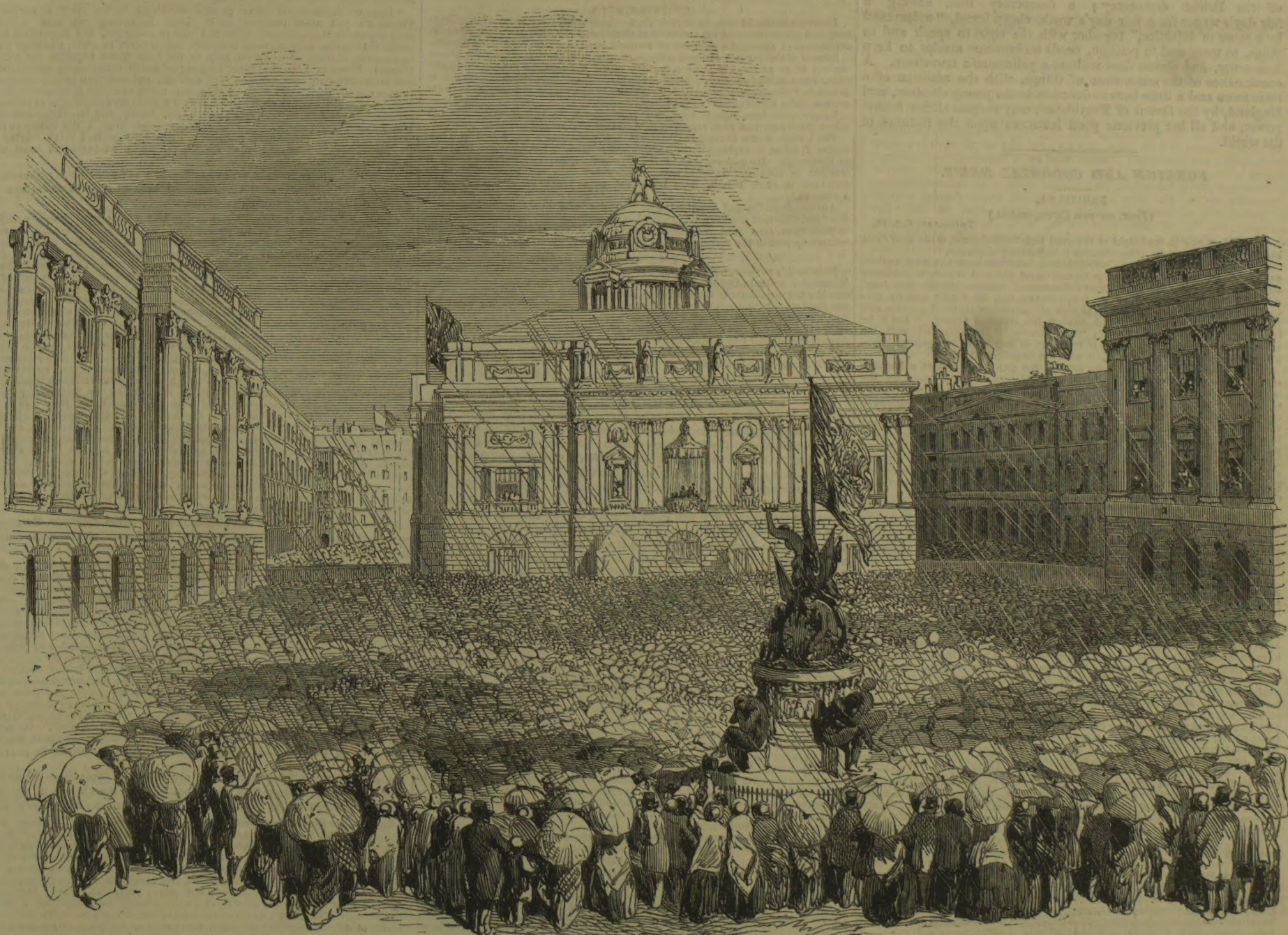
supplied the greatest Republic in the world with its staunchest Republicans, shout with earnest approval when the apparently weak and defenceless woman who represents the monarchy of England shows herself among them, stronger and better guarded by the love of her subjects than if she had a hundred thousand soldiers in her train, or walked through her dominions with double the legions of the Emperor of Austria, or of the great Xerxes when he invaded the Grecians.

The visit which her Majesty has just paid to Lancashire is not the least interesting and significant of the many similar progresses to other parts of the empire which have signalled the present reign. It is not only the first time that a British Sovereign has ever been present, except as a travelling stranger, in the great hive of industry, which has more than any other contributed to maintain England in the foremost rank amongst the nations, and eclipsed the brilliancy of her arms by the magnificence of her commerce, and the splendour and extent of her manufactures; but it seems the natural consequence of, and the fitting and crowning grace of the Great Exhibition which has rendered the present year so memorable. The visit has been well timed and well conducted, and will long be remembered as an agreeable and auspicious circumstance, and peculiarly interesting to the most populous part of England, and by no means without importance and significance in the history of our time.

One reflection in relation to it must force itself on the attention

of all who look with any degree of sagacity upon contemporary events. If the Corn-laws had not been repealed; if the great departed statesman who sacrificed his friendships and offered up his heart rather than neglect or evade his duty, had not had both the courage and the intellect to perceive the course before him; if the Anti Corn-law League had been still in existence, preaching, apparently in vain, the right of the English labourer to buy his bread at the fair market price of the world, Queen Victoria could not well have shown herself in Lancashire. The charm and appropriateness of the occasion would have been wanting. The loyalty of the people towards her, personally, might, perhaps, have been as fervent, but it would scarcely have been exhibited in so cordial and triumphant a manner as it is now, when, to use the eloquent words of Sir Robert Peel, "those who earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow, recruit their exhausted strength with abundant and untaxed food, the sweeter because it is no longer leavened by a sense of injustice."

Another reflection, which possibly suggested itself to the mind of her Majesty—let us respectfully hope that it did so—is excited by the report of that most interesting of all the interesting incidents of the day—the gathering together in one place of 85,000 infant children. How much of the manufacturing and commercial greatness of England is due to the labours of these babes, of these young attendants upon that mighty worker, the steam-engine? How much of the joy of their bud-



ROYAL VISIT TO LIVERPOOL.—THE QUEEN AT THE TOWN-HALL.—AREA OF THE EXCHANGE.—(SEE PAGE 482.)

ding lives is sacrificed to the paramount necessities of society. How much health in that tender season of their existence is impaired or ruined by the toil, which, in a happier state of circumstances, ought not to be required of infancy? And what part do the employers of all that labour perform in making some amends to the rising generation, for thus monopolising their health and strength, at a period of their lives when the mind is best fitted to receive the impressions which shall fit the immortal being for the proper enjoyment of this world and lead to a right preparation for the next? Something, no doubt, has been done, and still more has been attempted, by individuals, as well as by the State, to pay the debt of a moral, religious, and intellectual education, to these tiny but multitudinous workers in our great hive; but no one can have looked upon that vast assemblage of babes without the sorrowful conviction that an immense deal yet remains to be done by society before it can acquit itself of neglect of duty. A Sunday-school education, which most if not all of these 85,000 infants received, is an admirable thing; but that it is of itself sufficient to fit the little recipients for the discharge of the duties of life in this busy, this scientific, this intellectual era, is what few, we suppose, will be inclined to assert. Yet, even in this respect, Lancashire will gain by comparison with other portions of the empire. The Legislature has taken the infants employed in the textile manufactures under its peculiar care, and prevented, by wise enactment, the utter destruction of their intellectual powers by the too grasping spirit of trade. In other parts of the country, the children employed in the metal, and, indeed, in all other manufactures, have no such protection against the supposed necessities of capital, and against the real cupidity of their parents or employers; and have no other safeguards against overwork and total ignorance of the alphabet, than private benevolence, always zealous in this country, but always, of necessity, of limited operation. Let us hope, however, that at some day, not far remote, the means may be found of solving this great and difficult, and, unfortunately, most irritating question of popular education; and that the children of England may have as good a chance, not simply of a religious and next-world education, but of a secular and practical education for the duties of this, as the children of more fortunate America, or even of Germany.

But this subject would lead us too far from the immediate events to the detail and illustration of which so large a portion of our Journal is this week devoted. We will but repeat, in conclusion, that on this, as on all previous occasions that we remember, her Majesty's public appearance has been peculiarly interesting in itself and appropriate to the circumstances of the country. The Great Exhibition could hardly have had a more fitting accompaniment to its closing scene than the visit of the Sovereign to the great centre of industry, which supplied so many of the works that gave the Exhibition its practical and useful, no less than its more brilliant character. From the objects themselves, to the people, young and old, who manufactured them; from the elegant Crystal Palace to the busy and not over fragrant, and by no means elegant or handsome Manchester, which produced them, was a natural transition for the Sovereign to make. Such events cannot but be beneficial. They are the real triumph of the British democracy; a democracy that, having a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, cheap bread, "unleavened by a sense of injustice," together with the right to speak and to think, to meet and to petition, needs no immense armies to keep it in order, and almost does without a policeman's truncheon. A continuance of the same state of things, with the addition of a little more and a little better education to the young children, and England, by the favour of Providence, may surpass all her former power, and all her previous good influence upon the fortunes of the world.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THURSDAY, Oct. 18.

We are just now in the height of the most serious Ministerial crisis that Paris has witnessed since 1848. The situation is sufficiently alarming.

Dr. Véron, the editor of the *Constitutionnel*, who has been the most zealous supporter of Prince Louis Napoleon through good and evil report, is evidently alarmed, and, alluding to some minor differences of opinion between the *Journal des Débats* and his own paper, a day or two ago, he kindly appeals personally to M. Bertin, the proprietor, to sink all secondary topics of dispute, and to join with him, heart and hand, against the common enemy. "Let us be friends, Bertin," writes Dr. Véron; "for consider, if the anarchists gain the upper hand, their first step will be to transport us both to the Marquesas. Imagine the tedium of such a voyage, if we were no longer friends."

While the political horizon is thus cloudy, the gay butterflies of a Parisian season appear not the least disturbed, and the note of preparation for the winter's amusements is heard on every side. Notwithstanding the seriousness of his occupation, the President of the Republic has been daily, for the last week or two, entertaining his friends at St. Cloud. Dinners and hunting-parties in that pretty chateau and lovely grounds have been the order of the day; and though, in Paris, the fashionable world have scarcely returned from their seats, the capital has seldom been so crowded. The close of your Great Exhibition in Hyde-Park is daily sending us over numbers, who, having explored the wonders of the Crystal Palace, come over, some to enjoy the rights of Paris, and others to pass the winter. The consequence is, that every hotel and *maison meublée* is crammed to excess.

The higher circles of the Faubourg St. Germain have been painfully disturbed during the last few days by reports of a deplorable nature in reference to a noble family, which seems to be marked out by destiny for calamities of the darkest nature. These painful accounts will doubtless reach you from other sources. I hesitate at giving further publicity to a statement which, it is to be hoped, for the honour of human nature, may turn out to be untrue.

The musical season for the winter may be said to have commenced on Tuesday night, with the opening of the Italian Opera by Mr. Lumley. Before, however, I give you an account of that *solennité*, a few words upon theatricals and music in general.

Last week the Français gave us a new tragedy, or rather drama, "Le dernier Abencerrage," versified and adapted from Chateaubriand's well-known romance by M. Beauvalles, the comedian. Had it been written in decent prose, it might have been tolerable; but meagreness of interest, added to the insipidity of pointless rhyme, is something unendurable. The author, who is rather a respectable actor, has given himself the lion's share in the piece, and was abundantly applauded by his friends. The affair, however, has not the slightest claim to public favour. Mlle. Albouy quits the Grand Opera at the end of the present month; a little repose seems necessary: her fine organ, obviously suffering by being forced into a soprano from its real compass, that of a contralto, is now at times almost insupportable, a mischance which led one of our musical critics last week to remark, with at least as much ill nature as wit, "Il est beaucoup plus facile de la voir que de l'entendre." Scribe and Halévy's much-talked of "Juif Errant" is now in active rehearsal; more, however, is said of the intended splendour of the scenery and costumes than of the music or the piece. Some of the choruses are, however, spoken highly of, as is a duet for the two bassi, Massol and Morelli, and the finale of the first act—the only portion of the opera as yet fully rehearsed. A new candidate for a high place among the composers of the day has just come forward with an opera in three acts; namely, the ex-tenor M. Duprez. Its destination is the Grand Opera here; but it is to be first essayed at the theatre in Brussels, where Mlle. Duprez will sustain the leading character. This young lady has just sung *Amina* in that city with very great applause; we have not, however, seen the report of M. Edis, the musical critic, *par excellence*, in Brussels, on her performance.

Mlle. Rachel, who (as you have already informed your readers) is on a theatrical tour in Italy, has been well received, but without the enthusiasm which has attended her steps elsewhere. *Horace* and *Phédre* are counted by the Venetian critics (and I agree with her judges), her finest impersonations. In *Adrienne Lecouvreur* and *Mlle. de Bel-Isle*, she appears to have produced no impression whatever. At Milan, where the French are nearly as much at a discount as the Austrians, the representations of the Rachel troupe were so ill attended, that the performances were limited to two. In Piedmont affairs were rather brighter. Among the representations at Turin was Victor Hugo's "Angelo," which, full of allusions to the corruption of Italian Governments and the vices of the priesthood, was, of course, excluded elsewhere, but here was attended by the Queen and the entire Court. Every passage which could be turned to political account was applauded with an excitement only known in Italian theatres—a *furor* approaching to frenzy. Upon music, the Italian papers are dumb. No new Rossini has arisen on the musical horizon, and even Verdi and the host of imitators of his deafening school are silent *pendant* opera *interrupta*!

ITALIAN OPERA.—OPENING OF THE SEASON.—The crowds of foreigners now congregating in this capital seemed to have selected the Théâtre Italien as a place of general rendezvous on Tuesday night, for the *salle*, brilliantly lighted

up, and crowded with spectators in full dress, presented the appearance of a congress of all nations: English, Spanish, Russians, and even Turkish were to be heard on all sides, and though the *élite* of Parisian society are not yet in town, not a *loge* or place in the theatre was unoccupied. Mlle. Barbieri-Nini made her *début* on this evening, in *Lucresia Borgia*; as you have heard her so lately in London, any description of her voice and style is unnecessary, except to say, that, as in London, she showed herself a thorough mistress of her art, and that, though her voice was evidently out of order, her success was perfect; particularly in the terrible scene with her son in the third act, which she gave, not only with the skill of an admirable singer, but with the power and pathos of a great tragedian, and which won for her an enthusiastic ovation. The new tenor, Signor Graziani, whose organ also betrayed the effects of recent travel, was the *Gennaro*. He possesses a fine, bold, manly *voce di petto*; his style is large and masterly, and his voice completely under command. Signor Graziani introduces little or no ornament, but sings with taste and expression, and, to crown all, possesses a tall handsome figure, and seems an excellent actor. The third *débütante*, Signor Fortini, displays a fine powerful baritone, and is remarkable for the perfect certainty of his intonation: his acting in the *Duke* appeared, however, somewhat inanimate, after the majestic energy of Lablache. Mr. Hiller, the new *chef d'orchestre*, appeared in his place, and the execution was a wonderful improvement upon that of last season. The *maestro*, however, has his work before him: a want of proper discipline for the last two or three seasons, has left habits which will require earnest vigilance to eradicate. The opera concluded amid a general salvo of applause. "Fidelio" is in rehearsal.

FRANCE.

A Ministerial crisis and a general gloom pervading the political horizon are the main features in the news of the week from Paris. The cause of the Ministerial crisis is the irreconcilable difference which exists between the President of the Republic and his (late) Ministers as to the maintenance of the restrictive Electoral Law of May 31. Louis Napoleon insists on the absolute necessity of repealing that law, and restoring universal suffrage. Ministers are opposed to the repeal, and having, in consequence, tendered their resignation of office, it was accepted by the President on Tuesday last, together with the resignation of M. Carlier, the Prefect of Police.

As to who may form the new Cabinet, nothing certain is known—all is vague rumour on that point; many in the best informed circles being of opinion that the same Ministers will again resume offices on altered conditions.

The uncertainty that thus hangs over the future, and the continued violence in word and deed of the extreme Democrats and Socialists in the provinces, give rise to great uneasiness. The latest disturbance noticed is one that occurred at Lancerre, in the department of Cher, on the 12th inst., occasioned by 500 armed men marching to liberate three inhabitants of Prey from prison, who had been arrested and sent there by the magistrates. One of the three confined was the lately dismissed mayor. The military were called out, when the mob fled into the wood, with the exception of 26 persons, who were seized by the police. Tranquillity was immediately afterwards restored.

The President of the Republic has also declared in favour of the repeal of the *octroi*, or excise duties levied on articles of consumption at the gates of towns, before their admission within the walls.

The Reds and the Socialists appear to turn their anger against the troops when they are unable to make converts amongst them, attacking them in the most ferocious manner whenever they meet them, either singly or in small parties, in lonely places. The military authorities have, in consequence, issued a general order which not only requires the soldiers thus attacked to repel by force any assault made on them, but menaces severe punishment in case they do not immediately use their arms.

INDIA.

An electric telegraph despatch from Trieste, of the 13th inst., announces the arrival of the *Italia* from Alexandria. Her dates from Calcutta are to the 8th of September, from Bombay to the 17th, and from Hong Kong to the 22d of August. But the intelligence transmitted was very meagre. The frontier was undisturbed. The troops in the Punjab were suffering from an unprecedented extent from fever. Commodore Lushington has resigned the command of the Indian navy. Dost Mohammed was intriguing for the possession of Kandahar, but Persian troops already occupy Herat. A fourth outbreak in Malabar of the Noplo fanatics had occasioned great loss of life.

This constitutes the entire of the despatch.

UNITED STATES.

Accounts to the 3d inst. from New York state that the Secretary of the Treasury had given notice of his intention to issue 2,000,000 dols. from the mint, in certificates of deposit for gold left for coinage, in advance of the actual coinage.

Several of the persons charged with participation in the Christiana riot, growing out of an attempt to seize a fugitive slave in Lancaster county, Philadelphia, have sustained their primary examination, and have been committed to prison in Philadelphia, to take their trial for murder and treason, at the next session of the Circuit Court of the United States.

By accounts from New Orleans, we learn that a steam-boat explosion had taken place near that city, resulting in the death of over fifty persons.

The United States Consul at Havannah had published a letter in the *Washington Tribune*, in explanation of his conduct relative to the American prisoners at Havannah. He declares that, at the time and under the circumstances, it was not in his power either to have an interview with the prisoners or to do anything in their behalf. This letter has been produced by the newspaper strictures.

Advices from Central America state that the local government had taken from Mr. Chaffield the licence allowed him to discharge the functions of Consul in Nicaragua, Honduras, and San Salvador, in consequence of an insolent letter written by him to the Secretary of the new Federal Government.

CANADA.

This week's advices, which are dated Toronto, the 27th ult., inform us of a Ministerial crisis in Canada. The Inspector-General, the Postmaster-General, and the Commissioner of Crown Lands, have resigned their offices and seats in the Cabinet. It has not yet transpired whether the resignations are accepted. The whole Cabinet is expected to resign.

The *Toronto Colonist* complains that the province is being overrun with blacks from the States, of which class there are already a greater number than the good of the country requires. It suggests the propriety of levying a poll tax on all who may come for the future.

KOSSUTH.

It was expected that the Peninsular Steam Company's ship *Iberia*, which arrived at Southampton on Monday night, would have brought the Hungarian patriot to England. The *Mississippi* steamer, however, which has Kossuth on board, had not arrived at Gibraltar when the *Iberia* departed, and it is thought that he cannot now arrive in this country before the 24th or 25th inst. The *Indus* is the next steamer which leaves Gibraltar for Southampton, and she does not sail till the 12th or 13th; but if Kossuth is determined to visit this country, instead of going first to America, it is not likely he would wait for the *Indus*, but, for the sake of expedition, would take the first of the screw steamers which ply between the ports of the Mediterranean and the Mersey, in which event Liverpool, and not Southampton, would have the much-coveted honour of giving him the first welcome on English soil. Should this hypothesis prove correct, the disappointment it would occasion the Southampton people would naturally be mortifying beyond all expression. The orders for the soups and *blanc-mange* for the forthcoming *fête* would all have to be countermanded; not to speak of their justifiable chagrin at seeing the honours which they had so confidently promised themselves, unexpectedly snatched from them at the eleventh hour. The more buoyant spirits, however, stave off all thoughts of such a catastrophe, and expect that the *Mississippi* on finding that she has reached Gibraltar too late for the above packet, will come all the way to Southampton herself. Should such be the intention of the commander of the American frigate, it is right to state that no intimation of it has been received by Mr. Crosse, the American Consul at this port. Amidst so much doubt and mere surmise and uncertainty, the truth of the matter would seem to be that Captain Long, of the *Mississippi*, finding himself in rather an awkward dilemma—his own orders from his Government having been to take Kossuth from Turkey and convey him to America, and the exile's personal wish being to visit his friends in England in the first instance—it is not improbable that a kind of compromise may be effected between the two, by which Captain Long may bring Kossuth to Southampton, and wait there to take him on to the United States, after a short stay in England. This arrangement would enable Kossuth to fulfil his pledge to come to England, while at the same time it will prevent the dissatisfaction which Captain Long would occasion in the United States if he went there without the illustrious exile. However, all this is entirely a matter of uncertainty.

The preparations for the reception of the Hungarian patriot in London are going on favourably, and, judging from the amount of subscriptions received, and the degree of enthusiasm displayed, there is every probability of the demonstration being of a most effective character. At a meeting of gentlemen interested in the object, on Monday evening, Mr. Thornton Hunt in the chair, the committee of arrangement presented a report embodying the following recommendations:—"That the order of proceedings in marking the arrival of Kossuth be as follows:—That an address be presented to Louis Kossuth; that a procession be formed to welcome him on his arrival in London; that Kossuth be invited to a banquet, to be given to him in the most specious place obtainable; that a permanent committee be formed to collect a public contribution of funds for the cause of Hungary, to be placed in the hands of Louis Kossuth on his return from America to England." These recommendations were unanimously adopted.

Meetings of a similar character have been also held in Westminster, Marylebone, and other localities of the metropolis.

Several addresses to Kossuth have been sent to the Mayor of Southampton for presentation.

A number of ladies and gentlemen have been seen about the streets of Southampton with rosettes in their bosoms and coats, formed of the Hungarian patriotic coloured ribbons, scarlet, white, and green. The Countess Pulszky has arrived at Southampton.

The Southampton corporation committee appointed to conduct the management of the banquet to Kossuth met on Monday, and settled the programme of the toasts to be given at the banquet. The usual loyal toasts will be given, due

homage will be paid to the virtues and genius of the most distinguished guest at the banquet, the illustrious Magyar Kossuth; the duties of national hospitality to the politically oppressed of all nations will be enunciated; and the constitutional Governments of Great Britain and of the United States will be recognised as alike opposed and inimical to republican tyranny and imperial despotism. Mr. Wilcox, one of the borough members, will be present. Lord Dudley Stuart will be also present; and we understand that Mr. Cobden, M.P., Mr. J. B. Smith, M.P., Mr. Wyld, M.P., Mr. Raikes Currie, M.P., Mr. Bess, M.P., &c., have also signified their desire to do honour to Kossuth on the occasion.

The Mayor of Southampton has received a letter (brought by hand) from Kossuth, of which the following is a copy:—

Marseilles, the 29th of Sept. 1851.

Sir,—The Government of the Ottoman Empire gave me asylum and hospitality, and, though afterwards it had to yield to the pre-emptive arrogance of its mighty enemies, and to convert the asylum into a prison, still it yielded, but with regret; it felt deeply the disgrace, and at the first favourable moment shook off, in the most dignified manner, the disgraceful bonds. It was Turkey that acted so. The people of England raised their powerful voice to claim the rights of humanity, offended in myself and in my associates. And the Government of Great Britain proved to be a dignified organ of the people of England's generous sentiments. In the United States of America, the people, the Congress, and the Government shared with equal generosity in the high-minded resolution to restore me to freedom, and by freedom to activity. They sent over a steam frigate for that purpose, and most generously offered the protection of their glorious flag. Thus acted England and the United States. We stopped at Marseilles. I wished to visit England; the lively sentiment of gratitude pointed out to me as a duty to go there to thank for the high-minded sympathy I and the cause I represent were honoured with. So I requested permission to pass through France to England directly, without asking leave to stop in any place (because I know the character of the present Republican French Government), and declaring to be ready to follow every loyal and honourable advice the Government would feel convenient to give me for my rapid passage through France. Monsieur Louis Napoleon Bonaparte refused the requested permission to pass through the French Republic, which did him the honour to elect him to the high station, where his sacred, sworn duty, is to be the chief guardian of the democratic constitution of his own country, which proclaimed to the world to have for principles 'freedom and fraternity.' M. Bonaparte was himself once an exile, and may yet become an exile once more—France was then not a Republic. Still it was an asylum to oppressed humanity; I claimed no asylum, I desired only to pass, and the once exile now the President of a glorious nation a great Republic, refused! It is not I—I hope—to whom, before the tribunal of public opinion throughout the world, this refusal will prove to be a great grief. I wish that no one should remember it at the time when, perhaps, M. Bonaparte will once more be an exile himself. In no case will the refusal of the French Government impede me to fulfil the highest duty to thank the people of England for their generous sympathy—I am still resolved to land at Southampton, Sir—I will entreat Captain Long, of the *Mississippi*, to hasten me down to Gibraltar; I wish and hope to find there some means of conveyance to your free and glorious shores, were it but for one hour's stay. I felt bound to address to you, honoured Sir, this communication, as a proof of my respect and esteem, having the honour to sign, with the most particular consideration, myself to be Sir, your most obedient servant,

—Andrews, Esq., Mayor of the City of Southampton.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES NON-PROTECTIONIST.

The most remarkable feature presented by the meetings of Agricultural Societies which have been as yet held since the commencement of the Parliamentary Recess, is the expression, more or less openly, of the conviction that "Protection" is dead, to rise no more; or, where that conviction has not been overtly proclaimed, the utterance of sentiments, indicating that such a belief, though unexpressed, has firmly seized on the agricultural mind, and showing that it is the basis of all their hopes and fears and calculations for the future, and that those who attempt to maintain a contrary opinion are regarded as persons who seek to perpetuate a delusion.

THE MEETING OF THE SOUTH-WEST MIDDLESEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, on Tuesday last, presents a strong instance in point. The meeting took place on the occasion of the annual ploughing match of the society, at Belfont, on the farm of Mr. Sherborn, contiguous to the Feltham station of the South-Western Railway. After the field operations had concluded, the members and friends of the association, to the number of 150, dined in a commodious building fitted up for the occasion in the village.

The Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron Pollock presided; and on the right and left of the chair were Sir William Clay, Bart., M.P., Colonel Wood, Mr. J. Montgomery, the Rev. L. De Burgh, the Rev. Mr. Living, Dr. Cooper, and Captain Wood.

The learned Chief Baron, in proposing the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the South-West Middlesex Agricultural Society," evidently spoke under the influence of the conviction that "Protection" was gone and for ever, for, recalling to mind the former objects of such *réunions*, and the character of their proceedings, he very naïvely remarked:—

"I can well understand some persons enquiring in the spirit of curiosity 'What do you meet together for?' Now fortunately we have a very good answer to that question. (Cheers.) There are grave, and important, and useful objects that may occasion landlords and tenants to meet, whatever may be the price of corn, or whatever may be the laws which regulate the price. (Hear.) We meet in the first place for the purpose of encouraging agriculture, and promoting skill, industry, and good conduct, and meet also among ourselves to promote the circulation of knowledge, the communication of whatever there may be of improvement; and, I must add, we meet for the purpose of promoting among ourselves that sort of good-will, and kindly and friendly consideration for each other, which, so far as my experience goes, I am happy to say largely prevails in this county. (Cheers.) These are objects, I think, worthy of our assembling, and for continuing the society which we profess to assist, uphold, and approve."

The learned Chairman then went on to inculcate self-dependence and energy, as the main element of success in agricultural as in all other pursuits; and in illustration related the following anecdote:—

"I was recently told a story which may be not improper to mention, illustrating the advantage of everybody's exercising the best possible skill, attention, and care, in his own profession. When the Exhibition building first opened, there was a large collection on the day of inauguration of what they call the swell mob in all directions, and from every court in Europe. (Laughter.) There were only three doors of admission to the Building, and at each of these police were stationed, who were instructed to give to each person entering a card assigning him his place in the Building. At those doors, also, were stationed men of great aptitude in the detection of crime, especially in our own metropolis, and in all the great capitals of Europe. Knowing that a number of the swell mob would present themselves for admission, tickets were provided specially for those gentry, on receiving which each of them was handed to his position in the Building, to the number of 37; and you imagine the feelings of these persons on finding themselves all in the same box, and left to pick each other's pockets! (A laugh.) In this state of things, with no chance of plunder before them, they came to the unanimous determination, that, being so well taken care of, their occupation was gone, and that the best thing they could do was to go home. From that incident we may derive a lesson. We had better keep a cautious look-out, exercise our faculties, and be vigilant and industrious, so as to apply all the resources within our reach to their proper and becoming use. Toil and labour—that is what the world rewards. It does not reward genius as such—it rewards only industry. When genius embodies and allies itself with industry, and does that which is beneficial to mankind, it receives the highest reward; but as genius alone, it receives nothing. I repeat, what the world rewards alone is labour." (Cheers.)

The toast having been duly honoured,

Sir W. Clay, M.P., in acknowledging the toast of the "County Members," reiterated the same sentiments, and showed the influence of the same conviction. The hon. Baronet observed:—

"Whether the great experiment of Free Trade should succeed or not, they were at all events pursuing the right course in endeavouring to help themselves. (Cheers.) If they did that, they would be the more worthy of any favours, and of any protection which the Legislature might think fit to restore to them. If it were impossible to restore the protection with which they were formerly surrounded, they could at least have done that which became them as men and Englishmen—they could have done the best they could under the circumstances. Such societies as these, in his opinion, had great influence in enabling them to meet adverse circumstances. Whilst many similar associations confined their operations to the encouragement of improvements in the science of agriculture, that, whose anniversary they were then celebrating, included also the endeavour to surround them with honest and able labourers. Nothing, in his belief, conducted more to the country's good, or to their own prosperity, than the maintenance among them of an honest, industrious, sober, skilful, and intelligent peasantry. (Cheers.) Such was the course the British farmer did well to follow, and such was the course which they, in their immediate district, had attempted to pursue." (Cheers.)

A grand turning point in the tone, character, and proceedings of country agricultural societies may thus be reckoned among the marvels of the first year of the second half of the nineteenth century—the memorable year of 1851.

To complete the notice of the proceedings of the South-West Middlesex Agricultural Society's meeting, we should add, that after the dinner, "Money prizes to the amount of £200, in sums ranging from £3 downwards, were then distributed amongst the successful competitors in no fewer than 19 different classes, including champion ploughmen; ploughs with two horses abreast and reins; ploughs with three horses or oxen, and boys to drive; ploughboys under 19 years of age, two horses abreast and reins; ploughboys under 18 years of age, and drivers under 14; county challenge sweepstakes, Middlesex v. Buckinghamshire and Surrey; drilling; male servants not being hired, for the longest period of service exceeding 30 years; male servants not being hired, for a service of upwards of 20 years, and not exceeding 30; single men as hired servants; boys under 16 years of age as hired servants; shepherds; female servants; haybinding, &c."

PRUSSIAN POLICE TELEGRAPH.—A system of telegraphic wires has been laid from the central Berlin police office to all the stations and police-houses of guard, and the men are being instructed in the management of the apparatus. The plan was first proposed with a view to giving quick notice in case of fire; but the telegraphs will be far more actively employed for the business of the detective force; they will enable the police, on an alarm being given at any station, to put the force in all parts of the city simultaneously on the look-out; and where parties "wanted" are to be taken by surprise, a telegraphic order to the nearest guard-house will bring the force upon them with irresistible suddenness. In case of disturbances, the telegraphs will offer the means of concentrating the police or bringing out the military with the greatest rapidity.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO INDIA.—RAILWAY THROUGH EGYPT.

A most influential meeting of merchants and other persons interested in the communications with India and China, *via* Egypt, was held at the London Tavern, on Tuesday afternoon, for the purpose of considering the course most advisable to be adopted in the present position of affairs between the government of the Sultan and the Pacha of Egypt, and the obstacles interposed by the former to the construction of the projected railway through the Egyptian pacha, with a view to averting the danger which now menaces the important British interests connected with our colonies and possessions in the East. Mr. Samuel Gregson, chairman of the East India and China Association, presided, and amongst the gentlemen surrounding him were Mr. Anderson, M.P., Mr. Aglionby, M.P., Mr. Macgregor, M.P., General Briggs, Mr. Larking (chairman of the Oriental Club), Mr. Barton, Mr. Foster (member of council of Fort Phillip), Dr. Beattie, Mr. De Salis, Mr. Briggs, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Robert Brook, Mr. Thomas Fox, &c.

In opening the business,

The Chairman said it would not be necessary for him to detain them with a long introductory address, and he should therefore proceed at once to state that the overland route through Egypt being in danger, it was the object of that meeting to take into consideration what means should be adopted for averting so great a calamity to the commercial interests as the interruption of that splendid line of communication with the vast regions of India and China. Any interruption to that communication would be calamitous in the highest degree to the interests of Great Britain, prejudicial to our great Eastern empire—he had almost said embarrassing to her Majesty's ministers themselves—(Hear, hear)—and distressing to thousands of families who had their nearest and dearest relations in that part of the world. (Hear.) Above all, they must bear in mind that rapid communication and easy personal intercourse invariably tended to cement the concord and promote the civilisation, peace, welfare, and happiness of the nations of the earth. The line of communication with India and China, *via* Egypt, had been carried on in the most satisfactory manner for more than ten years. It was established by that great ruler of Egypt—that wonderful man, Mehemet Ali, whose penetrating mind foresaw that prosperity was sure to accrue to his country by making it the highway for all the world. Under his successor, Ibrahim Pacha, this state of things continued still to exist, and up to the present moment, under his Highness Abbas Pacha, it was not only maintained in the same satisfactory state, but that Pacha, emulating the energy of his grandfathers, now proposed to improve the communication, by introducing into his country the greatest of all modern improvements—a railway across the desert. (Cheers.) The Sultan of Turkey had, however, to the consternation of all parties in this country, interfered and prohibited the completion of that railway. (Cheers.) It was contended that by the treaty of 1841, which was guaranteed by most of the great powers of Europe, the Sultan had no longer the power to interfere with the internal arrangements of Egypt, because upon former occasions greater works, if possible, had been undertaken by him without any interference. The *barrage* of the Nile and the fortification of Alexandria were two great works which had been begun and completed without authority, or solicitation of authority, from the Porte. And with regard to the construction of the proposed railway, which was now the object of his Highness Abbas Pacha, to a question put to Lord Palmerston on the 5th of August last, that noble Lord, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, answered in his place in the House of Commons, "That the Pacha of Egypt intended to construct, out of his own revenues, a railroad from Alexandria to Cairo, and it was the opinion of her Majesty's Government, that such a railroad would be a very wise and expedient undertaking; and that it would contribute to the prosperity of Egypt, and be of advantage to all other countries having commercial intercourse with that province. The British Government had entered into no engagement or guarantee of any sort or kind in regard to the construction of the railroad; but undoubtedly it was their opinion, and that opinion had been expressed to the parties, that the Pacha of Egypt was entitled to make the railroad out of his own funds, according to the terms of the firman granting to him the hereditary investiture of the pachaic in 1841." (Loud cheers.) It would now be for the meeting to consider a proposal to be made to her Majesty's Government immediately to take up this great question; and he thought, when they reflected how many other and more difficult questions the noble Lord, the present Secretary for Foreign Affairs, had overcome and settled, that the settlement of this question, too, with his friend and ally, the Sultan, would be equally easy. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) He (the chairman) longed to see the day when the Sultan, imitating the example of our gracious Queen, would visit his several provinces. Most delightful would it be to see him, the Pacha of Egypt, and Lord Palmerston present together at the inauguration of this great railway. (Cheers, and laughter.) It was universally admitted by all classes of persons that this was a most important question, and he believed that the present meeting would be followed up by numerous others at the outposts and in the great manufacturing towns of the empire, until the question was completely and satisfactorily settled. (Hear, hear.) He could not conclude these remarks without expressing his acknowledgments to that great and influential engine, the newspaper press, for the able and admirable articles that had been published by the leading journals upon this subject during the past week. (Hear, hear.) But as these articles had, he presumed, been perused by most of the gentlemen then present, he would not further refer to them than to express this brief acknowledgment of the services which they were calculated to effect. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Briggs moved the first resolution:—"That a safe, speedy, commodious, and economical means of transit through Egypt has become essential to the security and good government of our Indian empire; to the extension of commercial intercourse between Europe and the East; to the industrial and social improvement of Egypt; and is opposed neither to the interest nor the legitimate ambition of any nation on earth."

Mr. Barton seconded it.

Mr. Lewin agreed with the resolution, but it appeared to him that they had improperly confounded the commercial line of transit, and the line of personal and postal communication, though nothing could be more distinct. If this confusion were insisted on, both motions would be confounded, whereas one might be maintained independent of the other. If the postal and personal line was to be maintained he was of opinion that the commercial line should not be mixed up with it. To do so would be likely to lead to a real quarrel, and so stop the communication altogether. As a shareholder in the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company he should deprecate such a result or any course that could lead to it.

The Chairman said the two interests were separated in the observation that had been made. The immediate order of the Sultan was to suspend the construction of the railroad, and in so doing the question of interference in the internal affairs of Egypt on this point was raised, which, if permitted, might be carried to any possible extent.

The resolution was then agreed to unanimously.

Mr. A. Anderson, M.P., moved the second resolution, which censured the conduct of the Sublime Porte, as calculated to injure British interests, and called for the prompt and active interposition of the Government. Mr. Anderson also moved the adoption of the following memorial:—

"To the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, M.P., First Lord Commissioner of her Majesty's Treasury, &c. &c. &c. The memorial of the undersigned merchants and others interested in the communication through Egypt with India, China, and other places in the East,

"Sheweth—That the safety, facility, and permanent maintenance of the transit through Egypt for the public mails and despatches, travellers, treasure, and valuable articles of merchandise to and from the East, has become an object of great national importance, whether considered with reference to the commercial, political, or social interests of Great Britain and her vast oriental dependencies and commercial relations.

"That it therefore merits the anxious solicitude and active support of her Majesty's Government.

"That under the administration of the Government of Egypt by the late Mehemet Ali Pacha, Ibrahim Pacha, and more particularly by his Highness Abbas, the present Pacha of Egypt, this transit has been efficiently protected and greatly improved, at a cost far exceeding any pecuniary benefit which they have yet derived from it.

"That his Highness the present Pacha, with the view of further improving this transit, had determined to construct a railway through Egypt, and has actually contracted with an eminent engineer and for material to the amount of two hundred thousand pounds sterling for constructing it; also that a considerable number of engineers and mechanics have already been sent to Egypt to assist in its construction.

"That your memorialists have learned with considerable alarm that the Ottoman Porte has claimed a power to annul the arrangements made by the Pacha for constructing this railway.

"Also that the Porte seeks to deprive the Pacha of the authority which his predecessors have, since the treaty of 1841, possessed and exercised in Egypt, and which is considered indispensable to enable him to maintain the necessary subordination and order in that country.

"That your memorialists, and particularly some of them who have resided in, and are well acquainted with the circumstances of Egypt, are of opinion, that, should the Porte enforce these pretensions, not only will the construction of the railway be indefinitely postponed, and all other improvements stopped, but the security which the transit of the mails, &c., has hitherto enjoyed, as well as its permanency, will be seriously endangered.

"Your memorialists, therefore, respectfully address you, as the head of her Majesty's Government, with the view of averting a result fraught with such serious dangers to the important British interests involved in the questions now pending between the Porte and the Pacha of Egypt; praying that the prompt and active interference of the Executive Government may be used to induce the Porte to withdraw the interference which he now, for the first time, has put forward, and which your memorialists consider cannot be sustained under the arrangement of 1841, for vesting the hereditary administration of Egypt in the family of the late Mehemet Ali.

"Your memorialists would further suggest and recommend that a formal

convention or contract be entered into, with a view to secure permanently the facility and safety of the mail transit through Egypt."

The memorial having been agreed to, a committee was appointed to carry out the object of the meeting.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

THE world of destruction has fairly commenced, and already a great quantity of the richest and most valuable of the more portable articles are removed, and the fittings are rapidly disappearing from the more prominent positions. The first removal was the crystal fountain, which took place on Monday night, to make way for the erection of the platform, on which the final act of the Royal Commission in immediate connexion with the Exhibition itself was to be enacted; and in the course of Tuesday the removals became almost painfully apparent, so as to permit the visitors of Wednesday to see the proceedings, and for the reception of seats and barriers. Landing stages for goods are erected at all the doors, and carriages, hackney-coaches, and omnibuses give way to carts and waggons exteriorly, while order, silks, and broadcloth are replaced by disorder and fustian jackets. The complete work of clearing the Building will take some time, but the rapidly with which the work has been commenced promises to shorten it very considerably.

As we anticipated, and stated in our last, the closing of Saturday was not permitted to be of so very ordinary and business-like a character as certainly was intended by the authorities, although they subsequently sanctioned an arrangement by which all the organs should at a given signal commence playing "God save the Queen" at five o'clock, and a corps of singers was extemporised, and a good effect was produced by this spontaneous outbreak of feeling. Every one seemed unwilling to give up their place in the Building, and it took a considerable time to clear it, notwithstanding the persevering efforts of the bell-ringers and gong-players, the latter of whom thrashed their instruments with more than usual energy.

On Friday 46,913 persons entered the Building, and the receipts were £494 1s. 6d.; and, on Saturday, the numbers were 53,061 visitors. The total receipts, in round numbers, reach £500,000, and the number of visitors amount to six millions. There is one little fact which we think does not redound to the credit of the well-to-do classes, and that is, that £90 in bad money was taken at the doors, with the exception of one half-sovereign, entirely in half-crowns, no bad shillings having been taken, or so few as not to be worth naming. This latter fact is a most significant proof of honesty in the humbler classes, whilst the former tells fearfully against the want of it in those who know and ought to do better.

The ceremonial of the closing day (Wednesday) is detailed elsewhere. The weather was most unpropitious: this, together with the absence of her Majesty, whom everybody seemed determined to expect should be present, although it was distinctly announced that she would not be, tended to cast a degree of gloom over the business which accorded with the feelings of many who were present. The rush for tickets of admission showed how earnestly every one felt, in their desire to bid adieu to so much that had tended to enlighten, instruct, and gratify them; and this was fully confirmed by the numbers who were present in spite of the weather. As regards the ceremony itself little can be said, inasmuch as it was nothing more than the recognition of a principle, and was got over as rapidly, and with as little formality, as circumstances would allow. That thanksgiving which we urged as a fitting completion of the prayer and blessing of the 1st of May, was duly rendered, and the silent and respectful attention of more than 50,000 persons, whilst it was offered up by the Bishop of London, was something worth seeing and remembering, in connexion with the marked success which has attended this great undertaking.

The final visits of her Majesty, the Prince, and the youthful Princes and Princesses, proved most conclusively, if required, the deep interest they took in the Exhibition. On Monday, different portions previously visited, but not perfectly examined, were visited; and on Tuesday a very rapid tour seemed to have been made of the whole Building, for during two hours the motions of the Queen and the Prince were more than ordinarily rapid. Articles were selected, purchases made, compliments paid, and a large amount of business got through in an amazing short time; and it was only at twelve o'clock, when the exhibitors and their privileged friends were rapidly filling the Building, that her Majesty and the Prince, accompanied by the Princesses, took their final leave of a display from which they have derived so much gratification and instruction; and through which they have been enabled to knit still closer those ties of affection which so happily bind them to the people of this country.

The exhibitors' days were marked by much intensity of examination. There was no lounging; every one seemed determined to see all he could during the brief time allowed for doing so; and certainly many persons contrived to see much more than they had ever before seen in one day.

Every one now seems desirous to get rid of all responsibilities as quickly as possible. The jury reports are rather flung before the public than properly presented. The organisation for the removal of the goods seems calculated to make very quick, if not very sure, work of the distribution, and in a few weeks all will be a memory of the past.

The cloth for which Apperley, of Stroudwater, has received the exhibitors' medal, and the doek by Mr. Elmes, which has also had a medal, were those respectively for which Lord Ebrington presented Mr. John Bull's gold medal in June last, and they were exhibited along with the Hymalayan cloth, which has also obtained a prize, by Messrs. Bull and Wilson.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE LABOURING CLASSES.—PRINCE ALBERT.

On Monday afternoon the annual meeting of the Royal Association for Improving the condition of the Labouring Classes took place at Clay Hall Farm, near Windsor, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the president of the association, occupying the chair, supported by General Wemyss, the Marquis of Abercorn, Colonel Reid, M.P., and the *élite* of the gentry of Buckinghamshire.

A vast concourse of spectators, chiefly of the middle classes, was also present. Although the event was fixed for four o'clock the field was crowded long before two, the spectators amusing themselves by watching a ploughing-match, as that agricultural pursuit formed one of the eight classes to which rewards were distributed. Clay Hall Farm originally belonged to Mr. C. S. Cantrell, of Windsor, but it was purchased by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and a portion of it added to the Home Park, the remainder being about to be devoted to agricultural purposes, on the "high-farming" system.

The place selected was about 400 yards from the Long Avenue, where a large marquee was erected for the reception of the Prince. Around it were smaller tents containing the agricultural produce forwarded for inspection, and specimens of cottage handicraft, such as spinning, knitting, needle-work, carpenters' work, basket making, &c., forming in fact a kind of exhibition of domestic industry; no very formidable rival to the National Exposition, but sufficiently interesting to those who had at heart the objects of the association, viz. the encouragement of prudent and economical habits, sobriety, cleanliness, and industry, amongst the labouring classes, whether industrial or agricultural. A military band was in attendance.

The field committee consisted of Major-General Wemyss, Colonel F. Seymour, W. H. Wrench, Esq., the Rev. S. Neville, the Rev. T. T. Carter, Mr. C. S. Cantrell, Mr. Hughes, H. Foley, Esq., R. Mangles, Esq., and the Rev. J. C. Lucena. In front of the pavilion a semicircle was formed by the children of the Cumberland Ragged School, to many of whom prizes were awarded for works of domestic industry, while small gratuities were promised to those whose teachers should report most favourably of their application, cleanliness, and general good conduct.

At a few minutes to four his Royal Highness arrived on horseback, and having taken the chair amidst loud cheers, the report was read by H. Wrench, hon. secretary.

From this document it appeared that the objects of the association were to make domiciliary visits to the cottages of the labouring classes, and according to their merits to recommend them as candidates for prizes at the annual meeting of the association. The present condition of the society was very prosperous, although from the number of candidates the committee did not feel themselves justified in assigning rewards of any great amount. The good which had been effected in the various parishes where this system had been carried out was sufficiently evident, and they trusted that when it became more generally known, and its objects more fully appreciated, the association would receive that general support which its objects and enterprise deserved. The report recommended also that the system of domiciliary visitation should be commenced earlier in the year, and more continuously observed, as by that means the general and uniform good conduct of those recommended would be ensured. At the conclusion of the reading of this document,

His Royal Highness proceeded to distribute the prizes, which consisted of small sums varying from 10s. to £1 15s., under the following heads, viz. —

To the labourers who had brought up their families in honest, sober, and industrious habits without parish relief, except in cases of sickness.

To the widow of a labourer who had brought up his family in honest, sober and industrious habits, whether with or without parish relief.

To families distinguished for cleanliness and tidiness in house and person.

To well-educated servants, male or female, who have lived for the longest period of service in the same situation.

To the best cultivators of gardens or allotments, being also persons of honest, sober, and good moral character.

Prizes were also given to the ploughmen who had most creditably acquitted themselves in the performances of the day, and to labourers for the best collection of vegetables, approved specimens of handicraft, and needlework. One of the principal prizes for needlework was, curiously enough, awarded to a drummer of the infantry regiments stationed at Windsor; and rewards were granted to nearly all the children of the ragged schools of the town, for the ability they had displayed in various branches of industry. The prizes to the ploughmen were of the most variable character, ranging from £2 5s. to 5s.

At the close of the distribution, his Royal Highness proceeded to the marquee, where the articles of the exhibitors were placed. He inspected the whole of them with great minuteness and apparent interest, and spoke in the highest terms of praise of the ingenuity and skill which they had exhibited. His Royal Highness then returned to the Castle amidst the enthusiastic cheering of the assembly.

In the evening the members of the society dined together at the White Hart Hotel, Major-General Wemyss presiding. The speakers confined themselves to the discussion of matters connected with agriculture and the industrial arts, and made no reference whatever to party politics.

At this meeting the healths of her Majesty and Prince Albert (the patron of the society) were drunk in the most cordial manner.

TOWN TALK AND TABLE TALK.

At last the fact has become history. The one great sight of London, of England, of Europe, towards which every eye was turned, and which formed the one monster topic of discussion and admiration, overshadowing and dwarfing all others; this great spectacle, but a week ago existing, flourishing, a part; as it were, of our daily lives and thoughts and sensations, is over and passed, a thing of memory, a vision to be mentally recalled. The blank is curiously great. It is as if a great void had suddenly appeared in the daily habits of our existence. The Crystal Palace had got to be not only a household word, but a household thing. People had grown into the habit of talking of it and thinking of it as an ordinary feature of the sayings and doings of their lives. If a lady or a gentleman were not found at home, you put it down as the necessary alternative that they were at the Exhibition. People went to Hyde Park as regularly as to their parlours and drawing-rooms. It became the grand lounge, the grand resort, the grand centre to which a continuous and unprecedented social force was constantly urging the whole body of the community. And now this centre is suddenly withdrawn. The Building, which formed a sort of secondary and supplementary home to a great portion of society, is closed. The spectacle which formed the one great and overshadowing subject for all tongues and all brains, is suddenly paralysed. It is almost with us as it was with Rome in the time of Marcus Curtius. We wake, and find a gulf gaping in the Forum. The unflinching exactness with which the catastrophe was carried into execution, strictly on the day and hour of its first announcement, is a curious tribute to our sternly rigid habits of business. Probably the vast proportion of society would have liked to see the Exhibition prolonged; but not a murmur, not a whisper, to this effect was raised. What was to be, was to be. The flat had gone forth, and was fulfilled. No "extra weeks by particular desire;" no "positively the last fortnight, in consequence of the expressed wish of the public." As an eclipse predicted for centuries, it may be, commences true to the very instant assigned to it by the calculations of astronomers, so did the doors of Mr. Paxton's Palace close, as by the hand of Fate, at the appointed second. The clocks struck the last hour, and all was over. How different the auspices of the opening and the shutting! the beginning and the end! On the 1st of May all was sunshine, the sky blue, and the young leaves green. The 15th of October brought round weather of a fitting dolefulness for the last and closing scene: cloud, mist, mud, and rain presided over the maimed rites with which the Great Exhibition departed this life. The sky influences were decidedly sympathetic. They brightened gloriously over the young structure glancing in the May-day morning; they spread a sombre pall over the death-scene of the defunct. But his career was glorious—his name is famous—and we may be permitted to express a hope, that, though the individual be dead, the race is not extinct; and that the Great Exhibition of 1851 will be an ADAM, boasting a long line of flourishing posterity.

Bloomerism hardly seems to make much way amongst us. The Yankee yacht, the Yankee reaping-machine, and the Yankee lock-picker were all triumphs in their way; but the new adaptation of trousers has made converts of but a very small number of feminine limbs. Yet most people agree that the costume is pretty, neat, and likely to be both serviceable and economical. At the theatres—each of which has a Bloomer farce in *esse* or in *posse*—the effect of the costume is by no means what managers and authors expected from it. Instead of being nightly laughed at, it is nightly admired. At one or two houses the style has been made laughable by being burlesqued and worn by men; but a bevy of pretty girls, in short petticoats, and full trousers, nicely gathered in so as to show graceful ankles, is found to be much more provocative of applause than mirth. One of the reasons, probably, is, that, accustomed as we are to the *bizarre* and extravagant dresses of the stage, the Bloomer costume appears perfectly unobtrusive and unaffected by contrast. At all events, however, the fact is so, and it speaks well for the absence of anything essentially and intrinsically ludicrous in the transatlantic fashion. Had Bloomerism, however, been twice as pretty and twice as convenient as it is, it came from the wrong quarter for adoption in England. It should have crossed the Channel, instead of the Atlantic. Fashions coming from America remind us of the Thames flowing back again to the Malvern Hills. New York is to London in this respect very much what London is to Paris. From the creative imagination of the tailors of the Boulevards and their patrons, flow those new cuts, new styles, and new tones of dress which are repeated in Regent-street, and exaggerated and caricatured on Broadway. The wave is always on the roll from east to west, and it seems almost impertinent that it should come back again. Each land has a *specialité* of its own. We import Yankee jokes and Yankee notions of a miscellaneous character to a great extent and with great gusto, but books of fashion manufactured in the go-ahead west are of no authority; and thus an idea, when one turns up there, in the matter of taste and style in dress is tolerably sure to go for nothing. Had Bloomerism come recommended by a Parisian mania, its praises sounded by modists of the Rue de la Paix, and rumours of its success floating hither from the Faubourg St. Honoré, or the Chausée d'Antin, how different, in all probability, might have been its fate! It might have become in a week the ruling fashion—it might have triumphed like the waltz or the polka, and our eyes might already have become accustomed to see trousers where petticoats were, and the embroidered tails of smart paletots in the place of bedraggled skirts sweeping up the winter mud. Another reason prejudicial to the success of the new light in costume was the fact that its promoters, with true Yankee cuteness, have attempted to make a money speculation of the project. One don't think so much of the missionaries of an idea when they disseminate their doctrines at so many coppers per head, and when their object, evidently, is fully as much to pick up shillings as converts. Most of the lectures have thus, as demonstrations in favour of Bloomerism, been failures; and we suppose, that, for a space at least, the cry so often addressed to prosy orators of "Cut it short!" will neither be raised nor responded to, as regards the petticoats of England.

The *Morning Chronicle* has pointed out a printer's error in the current number of the *Quarterly Review* which really deserves the utmost publicity which can be given to it, so simple is the mistake—of a single letter—and so thoroughly ludicrous the train of associations to which it gives rise. Everybody knows Dryden's portrait of a model country parson, supposed to have been intended for Bishop Ken. It opens thus:—

A parish priest was of the pilgrim train,
An awful reverend and religious man,

Of sixty years he seemed, and well might last
To sixty more, but that he lived to fast.

In quoting the passage, the *Quarterly* made the last line—

To sixty more, but that he lived too fast.

The association of ideas between the venerable personage and a rascally gent, wearing himself out at cyder cellars and casinos, is curiously ludicrous. The best of the matter, however, is, that this is not the first time the error has been committed. On turning to the only copy of Dryden I have at hand, that in Anderson's "British Poets," published at Edinburgh, in 1795, I find the selfsame spelling of the preposition. There, also, the good parson is represented as living "too fast" to live long. At that period, it is true, the word "fast," used as an adjective instead of a verb, bore no particular ludicrous associations, and it might have been argued that the meaning simply was that the good man expended his energies in holy acts and holy meditation so rapidly, that his constitutional vigour was thereby naturally impaired. The lines immediately following, however—

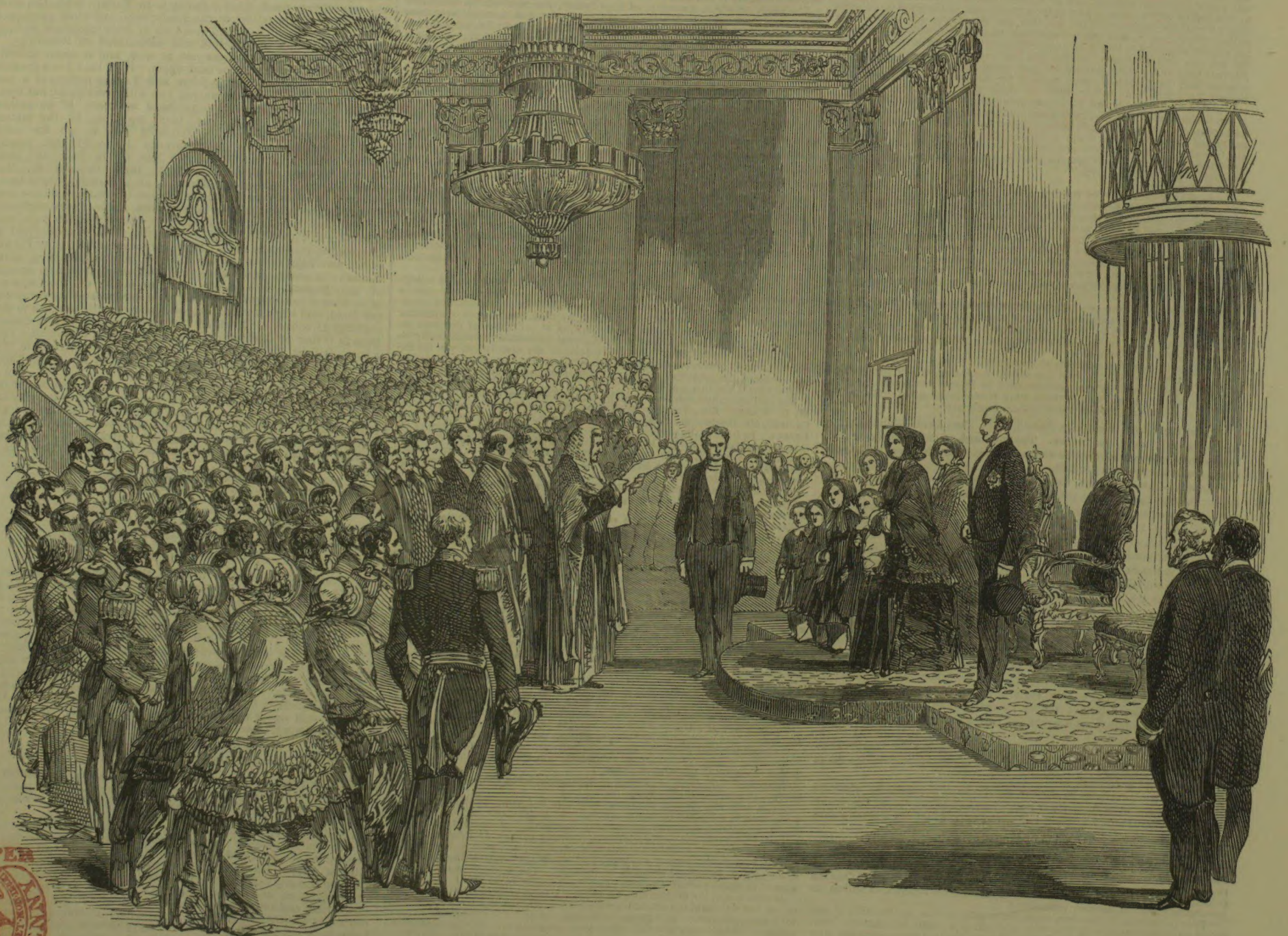
Resigned himself to soul, to curb the sense;
And made almost a sin of abstinence.

sufficiently prove what was Dryden's meaning, and add another to the many recorded short-comings of Anderson's edition of our poets, which Scott—in projecting his *Magnum Opus*, I remember—characterised as absolutely disgraceful in point of editing and typography.

People have sometimes tolerably vague notions of history. I once heard a learned pundit attribute the discoveries in astronomy, which Copernicus demonstrated not to have been discovered at all, to Ptolemy, King of Egypt; but even this extraordinary piece of learning pales before one recently said to have been exhibited at the mess-table by a crack regiment, and which throws a completely new light upon the blood, race, and complexion of the conqueror at Poitiers. The subject of discussion was the different historic characters eligible, in point of costume, to be represented at one of the fancy balls of last season. "I did think," said one gallant, if not learned, gentleman, "of going as the Black Prince. There's only one objection to the character." "And what is that?" was carelessly demanded. "Why," returned the uninspired of Hume and Smollett, "it's such a dreadful bore to have to rub your face and hands all over with black stuff!" A. B. R.



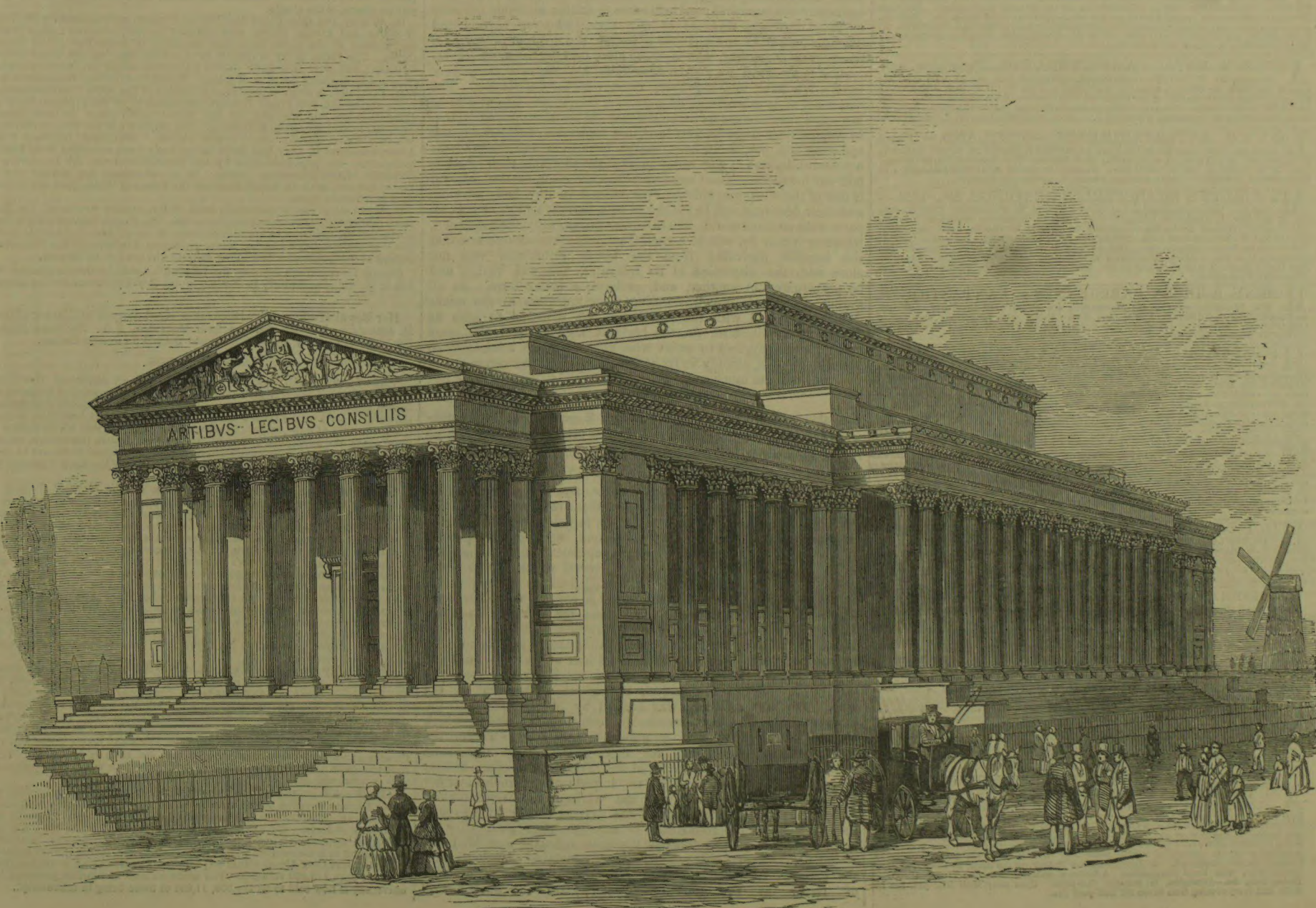
ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT THE TOWN-HALL, LIVERPOOL.



PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY, AT THE TOWN-HALL, LIVERPOOL.—(SEE PAGE 482.)



THE ROYAL PROCESSION PASSING THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AND SAILORS' HOME, LIVERPOOL.



ST GEORGE'S HALL, LIVERPOOL.—PRINCIPAL FRONT.—(SEE PAGE 482.)

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, October 19.—Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.
 MONDAY, 20.—Battle of Navarino, 1827.
 TUESDAY, 21.—Battle of Trafalgar, 1805.
 WEDNESDAY, 22.—Lord Holland died, 1840.
 THURSDAY, 23.—Royal Exchange founded, 1667.
 FRIDAY, 24.—Edict of Nantes revoked, 1685.
 SATURDAY, 25.—St. Crispin. Battle of Agincourt, 1415.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 25, 1851.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
8 5	9 35	10 30	11 5	12 30	1 40	2 5

THE NATIONAL MUSIC

OF ENGLAND.

THE POETRY BY CHARLES MACKAY, LL.D.; THE SYMPHONIES AND ACCOMPANIMENTS BY SIR HENRY R. BISHOP, KT.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED BY THE FIRST ARTISTS AND ENGRAVERS.

The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have the honour to announce to their readers and the public that they have entered into engagements with

SIR HENRY R. BISHOP, KT.,

a gentleman whose name, in connexion with the Music of England, is of itself sufficient to stamp with approval any composition to which it is attached; and with

CHARLES MACKAY, LL.D.,

whose popularity as a poet is justified by some of the most beautiful lyrical compositions of our day, to publish, in connexion with that Journal, a SERIES of the

ANCIENT AND POPULAR MELODIES OF ENGLAND,

copiously illustrated in the finest style of Wood-Engraving by the most celebrated Artists, and at a price which shall place these effusions within the reach of the humblest purchaser. It has often been alleged that the English have no national music—a reproach which the forthcoming series will show to be entirely unfounded. Many of the ancient melodies which delighted our forefathers have fallen into neglect as songs, on account sometimes of the grossness, indelicacy, or unfitness of the words with which they are associated; at others, of the vulgarity of their tone or the obsolescence of their allusions. Good music is of all time; but it has been the misfortune of English music, in too many instances, to have been married—not to immortal—but to immoral verse. For this reason it has been banished, except in an instrumental form, from the company of the educated and refined of both sexes. It will be the object of the proprietors and editors of the forthcoming series to remove this objection, and to perform, for English music, what Burns and his coadjutors performed, to some extent, for the music of Scotland, and what the poetic genius of Thomas Moore, aided by the musical taste of Sir John Stevenson, performed so thoroughly for the music of Ireland. The music of England is as rich and varied as either, but has hitherto wanted the poet and the musician to restore it to the place which it ought to hold in the affections of the people. The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, in selecting Sir Henry Bishop and Mr. Mackay to perform this task, believe not only that they have made a good, but the very best possible selection, and that their forthcoming series, while it will be a marvel of beauty and of cheapness, will recommend itself to all lovers of poetry and music as a national work.

Further particulars of the time and mode of publication will be duly announced.

198, Strand, Oct. 16th, 1851.

THE LAST DAYS of the GREAT EXHIBITION.—The

Third Number of the CRYSTAL PALACE, published THIS DAY, price 1d (16 quarto pages), contains FIVE splendid ILLUSTRATIONS of the closing Scenes at the Great Exhibition; also Engravings of the Prize Medals, the Canadian Timber Trophy, the Jewelled Hawk, and five other Engravings; and twenty columns of interesting literary matter. This work, when completed, will form a valuable Illustrated Cyclopædia of the state of the Arts and Industry in 1851.—Published in Weekly Numbers, 16 quarto pages, 1d, and Monthly Parts.

W. M. CLARKE, 17, Warwick-lane; and all booksellers and newsmen.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Under the Management of Mr. THOMAS MCCOLLUM.—The AMERICAN and FRENCH EQUESTRIAN TROUPE will take their FINAL DEPARTURE on the 21st, for the Provinces.—The Last Week of the Season will comprise every novelty within the range of equestrian art. New engagements have been formed, to render the Entertainments most attractive.—Dress Circle, 3s; Boxes, 2s; Pit, 1s 6d; Gallery, 1s; Upper Gallery, 6d.—The E. corner on Horseback. Lecture by Doughty (written by Nelson Lee) Every Night.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—On MONDAY, OCTOBER 20th, for the 10th time, and during the week, the Grand Spectacle of MAZEPPA and the WILD HORSE. After which the extraordinary performance of the ITALIAN BROTHERS. Batty's novel Scenes in the Circus, by the most talented Company of Equestrians in Europe. Concluding with a favourite Act of acrobats.—Box-office open from Eleven till Four daily. Stage-Manager, Mr. T. THOMPSON.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—SCOTLAND.—These celebrated Entertainments will be given on MONDAY, October 20, at St. Andrew's; 21, at Forfar; 22, at Perth; 23, at Kirkcaldy; 24, at Dundee; 27, at Berwick; 28, at Darlington; 29, at Stockton; 31, at Darlington. Monday, November 3, at Gainsborough; 4, at Thrapston; 5, at Ilchester. Begin at Eight.—Stalls, 4s; tickets, 2s; books 6d.

MISS GLYN'S SHAKSPEARIAN READINGS, &c., 1851.—Oct. 20, Literary Institution, 5 lanes; Oct. 21 and 23, Whitlington Club, London; Oct. 27 and Nov. 7, Athenæum, Islington; Nov. 3 and 10, Beaumont Institution, London; Nov. 4 and 11, Literary Institution, Greenwich; Nov. 17 to 23, Theatre Royal, Newcastle; Nov. 24 and 27, Literary Institution, Bristol; Dec. 1 and 8, Marylebone Institution, London; Dec. 4 and 11, Sussex-hall, London. 18th Feb. 9, 21, Theatre Royal, Glasgow. Due notice will be given of other engagements now pending. All communications respecting Miss Glyn's Readings to be addressed to her, care of Mr. MITCHELL, publisher, &c., Red Lion-court, Fleet-street.

ROBIN'S SOIREE PARISIENNES et FANTASTIQUES.—232, Piccadilly, opposite the Haymarket, are closed until Christmas, and will be RE-OPENED at CHRISTMAS by M. and Mme. Robin, with an entirely new style of entertainment. To-morrow (Monday), first appearance of M. and Mme. Robin at the THEATRE ROYAL, LIVERPOOL.

HUNGERFORD HALL, STRAND.—ANIMAL MAGNETISM.—Great Success of M. LASSAIGNE and Mlle PRUDENCE BERNARD.—The extraordinary, beautiful, and interesting Representations of M. LASSAIGNE, the first Magnetist, and Mlle. PRUDENCE, the most celebrated Magnetic Somnambulist in Europe (who are engaged for a limited period), which take place in an elegant Theatre every day (except Thursday) at 8 o'clock P.M. precisely, present the most surprising results of the wonderful power of Animal Magnetism, and which the public press have unanimously pronounced to be altogether unprecedented.—Reserved Seats and Stalls, 4s; Pit, 2s.

GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—The Diorama of the OVERLAND MAIL to INDIA, showing Southampton Docks, Cintra, the Tagus, Tarifa, Gibraltar, Algiers, Malta, Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, the Red Sea, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, and the magnificent mausoleum, the "Taj Mahal." The exhibit by no means the beautiful gateway, and the gorgeous interior is exhibited daily, at 12, 3, and 8 o'clock (immediately preceded by the CRYSTAL PALACE as a WINTER GARDEN).—Admission, 1s, 2s, 6d., and 3s. Doors open half an hour before each representation.

HOLY LAND AND NILE.—The Original Great DIORAMA of the Holy Land—EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly—showing the Streets of Jerusalem, painted from Drawings and Daguerrotypes taken on the spot. Daily at 3 and 8. Admission, 1s; Pit, 1s 6d; Stalls, 2s 6d. The Grand Moving Panorama of the Nile, at 53, Pall-Mall, with additional Tableaux of the Streets and Customs of Cairo. Daily at 3 and 8. Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s 6d.

BURFORD'S PANORAMA OF THE HOLY CITY OF JERUSALEM, and FALLS OF NIAGARA.—Now open at BURFORD'S PANORAMA ROYAL, Leicester-square, the above astounding and interesting views. Admission, 1s, to both views, in order to meet the present unprecedented season. The views of the LAKES of KILLARNEY, and of LUCERNE, are also now open. Admission, 1s to each circle, or 2s 6d to the three circles. Schools, half price. Open from 10 till dusk.

PRINCE OF WALES'S BAZAAR, or the CRYSTAL PALACE OF REGENT-STREET, 207 to 209, and COSMORAMA.—This beautiful BAZAAR, situated up to a style of decoration never before attempted in this or any other country, is open daily from 10 to 6, and includes every useful and fancy article in endless variety, together with a selected AVIARY of Native and Foreign Birds, and also a fine GALLERY of PAINTINGS for SALE, by the old and modern masters.—Admission free.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—The URBAN UTAN, presented by the Governor of Singapore, is exhibited DAILY, together with the ELEPHANT CALF, and the HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented by his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt. Admission, 1s; on Mondays, 6d.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION and the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—ALL the MOST INTERESTING DEPOSITS at the GREAT EXHIBITION, will, in turn, be LECTURED ON at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The present Lectures are by J. H. Pepper, Esq., on the Application of Iron and Steel in the Manufacture of the United Kingdom, now exhibiting in the Crystal Palace; and by Dr. Bachhoffner on the Electro-Metallic Deposits, there, illustrated by a Splendid Series of Messrs. Elkington's Specimens.—The exhibition of the Oxy-Hydrogen Microscope, magnifying objects upwards of 100,000 times their natural size. The great economy of Cooking by Gas explained. A Lecture on the History of the Harp, by Frederick Chatterton, Esq., with Vocal Illustrations. A Series of splendid Dissolving Views. Diver and Flying Ball, &c.—Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price. Open daily from Half-past Ten till Five, and every evening from Seven till Half-past Ten.

COMMUNICATION between ENGLAND and IRELAND.—via Holyhead. Three Times each way on Week-days. Twice on Sundays.—Reduced Fares and Acceleration of Trains.—See Passage, 4 hours; London to Dublin, 13½ hours. 1st Class, £3; 2d Class, £2; Return Tickets (available for a fortnight), 1st Class, £4 10s; 2d Class, £3; Children under 12 half-price. Single and Return Through Tickets are also issued between the principal towns in England and Ireland.—For full particulars see Bradshaw's "Guide," page 123, and Walsh's "Irish Railway Guide," page 20.

GRATIS

EXHIBITION SUPPLEMENTS

WILL APPEAR

WITH FUTURE NUMBERS

OF

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

WITH THIS WEEK'S "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" IS GIVEN A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS, WITH LIST OF AWARDS OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION, &c., &c.

* CONTINUATION OF THE ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO LANCA-SHIRE.—Next week we shall continue the Illustrations of this interesting Visit, including Prince Albert's Visit to the Cotton Mill, Owen's Free College, Manchester, the Presentation of the Addresses by the Mayor of Lancaster, &c., with EXHIBITION SUPPLEMENT GRATIS. The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Price 6d., with Supplement GRATIS.

ERRATUM.—In our last week's Supplement, some beautiful china vases, ornamented with groups of flowers in Parian (Prize in Class 25), and some Parian figures, were illustrated and described as the productions of Messrs. Goode. This error we hasten to correct; the articles in question are the productions of Messrs. K. and W. Boote, of the Waterloo Pottery, Burslem, Staffordshire.

GRAND PANORAMA

OF THE

GREAT EXHIBITION.

In order to perpetuate a complete and comprehensive view of the Great Industrial Exhibition, as presented within the Crystal Palace, the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS are preparing a series of Panoramic Views, based upon Photographic Sketches by Claudet, which they intend publishing.

These Views, extending to a length of nearly eighty feet, comprehend, with a reality impossible to be surpassed, every object in the whole range of the Exhibition—every Department, and each particular object in the main avenues, being successively embodied in the precise order in which they stood. This series of Views will therefore constitute a pictorial reminiscence of the more striking features of this Great Industrial Gathering, at once vividly truthful, and of inherent and lasting interest.

Further particulars of the time and mode of publication will be duly announced.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1851.

The Great Exhibition has finally closed. The public on Saturday took its "last fond lingering look" at its assembled treasures; and on Wednesday the illustrious Prince to whose enlightened mind it owed its origin, and to whose fostering care it was indebted for much of its success, went through the concluding ceremonial of receiving the Report of the Commissioners and the Jurors. Of course, the close was not as splendid as the inauguration. Hope is always more brilliant than memory; and the welcome we give to an honoured guest, if not more cordial than the leave-taking, is always more cheerful and enthusiastic. But the slight ceremonial of Wednesday was none the less effective or appropriate on that account. The speech of his Royal Highness on this interesting occasion was characterised by the good taste, the good sense, and the enlightened philanthropy for which he is so pre-eminently distinguished; and will serve to endear his name not only to those foremost thinkers of our time, who see beyond and through the smoke and clamour of to-day, the brighter prospects of the morrow of society, but to those more practical men whose attention is absorbed by the circumstances and wants of the present time. We have not, however, done with the Exhibition. The real work of its promoters—strange as it may seem—has now to be begun. To turn the great event of the year 1851 to its proper account—to employ their large surplus fund in a creditable, satisfactory, and enduring manner, is no easy, though to them it will doubtless be a pleasurable task. For many months yet to come their work is laid out for them. Their responsibilities are great, for the occasion is one of the most magnificent ever offered to any body of men, and their decisions will be looked to with interest and anxiety in all parts of the civilised world. There is every prospect that their decision, whatever it may be, will be a careful and conscientious one, and that the benefits derivable from the Great Exhibition will not close with the dispersion of its treasures, but will revive and be perpetuated in another, and perhaps, a better form. At all events, the people, notwithstanding some murmurs at the minor details connected with the Exhibition, are disposed to give its promoters credit, both for the highest sagacity and the most thorough honesty, and to await with confidence the next development of an idea, already so fruitful, and destined, we can scarcely doubt, to become much more so.

The slow march of events in the French Republic has been somewhat expedited during the past week by a misunderstanding of no recent date, which, after many attempts at conciliation or compromise, has finally broken out between the President and his Ministers. The question is a grave one, and the difficulties attendant upon it, no doubt gave rise to those rumours of projected *coups d'état* with which the public for the last three or four months has been rendered familiar. The President, who owes his present high position not only to the immense popularity of his name, but to the operation of that right of universal suffrage, which was solemnly established as one of the main principles of the Revolution of 1848, by M. de Lamartine and his coadjutors, and without which his popularity would have gone for little, is naturally anxious, now that his term of office draws towards completion, that his claim to re-election should be submitted to, and decided by, the same wide constituency which placed him where he is; but there are, un luckily for him, and as we cannot but think, still more un luckily for the French nation, two great difficulties in the way. The first difficulty was created by M. Marrast, and the other parents of the unworkable constitution under which France has groaned and grumbled since 1848. Taking the United States of America for their model, these republican doctrinaires limited the tenure of the Presidential office to four years, as in America; and, to impede the ambition, either of the Bonaparte family or the daring and unscrupulous Algerine generals, fostered amid the *razzias* of the African war, they prohibited the re-election of any President until after an interval of four years. This is the first difficulty, and M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte will not speedily overcome it. The second is the creation of the Legislative Assembly, who, in a moment of terror at the growing popularity of the doctrines of

the Communists and Red Republicans, and in the fanaticism of a blind and unreflecting reaction, deprived of the suffrage, in contravention of the constitution from which they themselves derived their only power and authority, a full half of the French people. The President, to secure his own purposes, desires to restore the suffrage, thus unwarrantably and unconstitutionally restricted; and, though well contented that the new Assembly should be elected by the small, is anxious that the President should be elected by the large constituencies. His Ministers, to whom he has proposed to make the question a Cabinet one, have refused compliance, and have, one and all, sent in their resignations. At the present moment he is, therefore, virtually without a Ministry; and rumours of a *coup d'état*, as the only possible solution of the difficulty, are once more raised;—this time with more pertinacity than ever. It would seem, as we observed a week or two ago, that the French people, taking them as a body, have more sympathy for a violent than for a legal and peaceful extrication from this knot of embarrassments; and that sooner or later the popular prediction of, and faith in a *coup d'état* will work out its own fulfilment. By presenting itself to the mind of the President as the sole mode of procedure, it may, perhaps, at no distant day, assume sufficient mastery over him to urge him to the commission of acts from the consequences of which he will find it impossible to recede. Between a republican constitution, founded upon a model which does not accord with the circumstances or the feelings of France, and a monarchical assembly, which has no faith in any particular individual, and only knows that it dislikes the present occupant of the supreme power more thoroughly than any other person—Messrs. Lamartine, Marrast, and Ledru Rollin excepted—the part to be played by the actual President is enough to tax all his wisdom and his courage. With empire as the prize of success, and imprisonment, exile, or even a worse fate, as the punishment of failure, he walks in a round of perils and perplexities. He is like a man on the brink of a precipice, with a yawning gulf beneath his feet, whose only safety is in the chance of a leap across the chasm. If he do not leap, he will probably be pushed over the brink and dashed to pieces; and if he do leap, he may not have strength to carry him over. Yet leap he must, unless, by dexterously allowing his opponents to rush over the precipice themselves by the very impetuosity with which they would urge him downwards, he should contrive to hold on, until they have, by falling in the chasm, ruined themselves. One thing is clear;—the Legislative Assembly has no hold upon the affections or respect of the French people, whether in the mass, or as it is represented by the public opinion of the educated classes. There is scarcely a man of any solid and enduring principle in it, except M. de Lamartine and General Cavaignac, and their reputations are somewhat shattered. Its leaders are either impracticable, though, perhaps, respectable men, like M. Berryer, or wily adventurers like M. Thiers, who have some head, but no heart, and who never advocated any cause that they did not damage, and afterwards ruin. They all want honesty, and it is in this particular that the actual President, whatever his general defects of character may be, stands on an elevation so eminently superior to every one of them. Some stirring scenes are evidently to be enacted in Paris within the next few months. The car of revolution, stopped for awhile, will roll on again with fresh velocity. Louis Napoleon, however, has faith in himself, and in his position; and, with his popularity, that is more than half the battle.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the youthful members of the Royal family, arrived at Windsor Castle, from the North, at 27 minutes after seven on Saturday evening. The Royal suite consisted of the Viscountess Canning, the Hon. Beatrice Byng, Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon, Sir James Clarke, and the Rev. Mr. Birch.

Her Majesty was met at the Castle by Lady Caroline Barrington, who had previously arrived from Osborne with the junior members of the Royal family, Prince Arthur and the Princesses Helena and Louise.

On Sunday, after an early walk in the slopes, her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle.

On Monday, the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, and attended by the Lords and Ladies in Waiting, arrived at the Great Exhibition Building, in Hyde Park, from Windsor Castle. The Royal party travelled by a special train on the Great Western Railway; and after remaining in the Exhibition about two hours, the Queen returned by the same route to Windsor. The Prince Consort remained in town somewhat later, in order to preside at a meeting of the Royal Commissioners.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Royal and Princess Alice, and attended by the Royal suite, came to town again on Tuesday, to visit the Great Exhibition. Her Majesty and the Prince returned to Windsor Castle shortly before twelve o'clock. His Royal Highness Prince Albert proceeded to Clay Hall Farm immediately upon returning from London, to distribute the prizes awarded by the Royal Association for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes. In the afternoon, her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, rode out on horseback in Windsor Park.

On Wednesday the unfavourable state of the weather prevented the Royal party taking their accustomed early exercise. The Prince Consort left the Castle at ten o'clock, and came to town to officiate at the closing of the Great Exhibition. In the evening his Royal Highness Prince Frederick of the Netherlands arrived at the Castle on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort.

Colonel Francis Hugh Seymour has relieved Colonel the Hon. Alexander Gordon in his duties as Equerry in Waiting on his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at Clarence House, St. James's, on Tuesday afternoon, from Abergeldie, N.B. Her Royal Highness was attended by Lady Augusta Bruce and Colonel Sir George Couper.

THE TIMBER DUTIES.—In pursuance of an order of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, the Commissioners of Customs have caused the collectors and controllers and other principal officers of Customs at the several ports in the United Kingdom to be directed to continue to charge the lower rates of duty, under the act 8 and 9 Victoria, cap. 90, on timber and wood goods, the produce of and imported from the British possessions, notwithstanding the rates of duty mentioned in the table annexed to the act 14 and 15 Victoria, cap. 62, are in strictness (from an omission of the word "foreign") applicable to timber and wood goods generally.

GLASS MODEL.—Among the memorials of the Crystal Palace, not one can be more congenial and satisfactory than the *fac simile* in the same materials by Cogan and Co. It is a correct miniature of the gigantic original, in the proportion of 1 inch to 20 feet; and, from the scale being exactly followed, and all the colours and forms of the wonderful edifice faithfully copied, nothing can afford a more perfect idea of Mr. Paxton's extraordinary design, and of Messrs. Fox and Henderson's execution of it. The same ingenious manufacturers have some minor improvements in articles of glass. Glass pens, glass tubes for holding horticultural labels safe from the weather, are among the number; and we were amused with the latest novelty, viz. a common tumbler, with a glass wall division, half way up in the centre, and invented to facilitate the mixture of effervescing draughts, the powders being put into the separate sides, and the water poured upon both, so that the effervescence only takes place when the tumbler is raised to the mouth, and the two liquids mingle together, as in Moore's sparkling song.

On Tuesday week, a new church, dedicated to St. Paul, built entirely by voluntary subscription, was opened in Holdgate-lane, in the suburbs of York. The building is capable of accommodating 700 persons, one-third of which may be seated free. The cost of erection, including the purchasing of the land, is £2500, of which sum £2000 was raised prior to the opening. The church cannot be consecrated for want of an endowment, and hence had to be opened by license.

The floating island near the head of Derwent Lake, Keswick, made its appearance for the first time this season at the close of last week. The extent of ground above water is considerably greater than usual, and appears to be well covered with grass.

The Stockholm papers announce the death, in his seventy-first year, of Dr. Thomas Wingard, Archbishop of Upsal, and Primate of the Kingdom of Sweden. Dr. Wingard had long occupied the chair of Sacred Philology at the University of Lund. He has left to the University of Upsal the library, consisting of upwards of 34,000 volumes, and his rich collections of coins and medals, and of Scandinavian antiquities. This is the fourth library bequeathed to the University of Upsal within the space of a year, adding to its bookshelves no fewer than 115,000 volumes. The entire number of volumes possessed by the university is now said to be 238,000, 11,000 of these being in manuscript.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

MEMORIAL TO A CLERGYMAN.—A tablet, bearing the following inscription, has lately been erected in Bathaston Church, by the joint contributions (varying from one halfpenny to ten shillings) of 260 of the inhabitants of Bathaston and St. Katharine:—"To the memory of the Rev. Spencer Madan, M.A., late vicar of this parish, who, throughout his incumbency of 26 years, until incapacitated by sickness, sedulously attended to the duties of his office, ever administering to the wants of the poor; whilst, by his truly Christian demeanour, he engaged the esteem and affection of his richer brethren; and to whose zeal and liberality the enlargement of this church and of the schoolhouse, on two occasions, is mainly attributable, this tablet is gratefully inscribed by his parishioners. A.D. 1851."

ANOTHER NEW BISHOP.—A bill is to be introduced into Parliament in the ensuing session, which has for its object the erection of the Channel Islands into a bishopric, and separating them from the diocese of Winchester. The reason assigned for this step in the preamble of the bill is, "that the Channel Islands are above a hundred miles from England, and consequently still further removed from Winchester, the seat of their bishop. Their population is of a character totally distinct from the rest of the diocese, and is rapidly increasing. Jersey contains 12 rectories and 20 churches in all, and 15 clergymen; Guernsey contains 10 rectories and 14 churches in all, and 15 clergymen; the islands of Sark and Alderney contain each one clergyman and one church. The contemplated new bishop is not to have a seat in the House of Lords, and his income is not to exceed £2000 per annum."

The Bishop of Manchester, in announcing his next ordination on the 21st of December, expresses a wish that candidates will make arrangements so that they may avail themselves of his Lordship's ordinations, as he is very averse to granting letters dimissory to other bishops.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—On Wednesday the session of the University College was opened by the delivery of an inaugural lecture by the Rev. Dr. Hopper, in the Botanical Theatre of the institution, on the subject of education.

CHURCH TRAINING SCHOOLS.—The Vice-Principalship of Exeter Training College has been conferred upon Mr. Abraham Haworth, of St. Mark's, Chelsea; and the Vice-Principalship of the Training College at Winchester has been conferred upon Mr. J. Blair, of Battersea College.

PROPOSED LEGAL UNIVERSITY.—Lord Brougham intends during the ensuing session of Parliament to submit to the Government (with a view of improving the system now in force for admitting gentlemen to the bar) a proposition for consolidating the Middle and Inner Temples, Gray's and Lincoln's Inns, into one legal university, to be governed by a senate and chancellor, similar to other universities. In this university professorships are to be established in the different branches of law and equity, who are to lecture as the professors do at Oxford or Cambridge. It is also proposed to abolish the immense fees which are at present charged for "entering."

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments and preferments have recently been made:—*Hon. Canonries:* The Rev. Marmaduke Vavasour, to the cathedral church of Peterborough; the Rev. George Madan, to the cathedral church of Gloucester. *Prebends:* The Rev. Thomas George James, to the prebendal stall at Combe, the ninth in the cathedral church of Wells. *Rectories:* The Rev. M. H. Vine to St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheap-side, with St. Pancras, Soper-lane, and All-Hallows, Honey-lane, London. *Picardages:* The Rev. J. M. Collins to Sancreed, Cornwall; the Rev. J. Garbett to Harborne, Staffordshire; the Rev. H. R. Ridley to Stanton, Durham.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. Chas. Green, on his retiring, from the parishioners of Rustington, and several old inhabitants of Littlehampton; the Rev. Edward Brine, second master of the Grammar School, Kidderminster, from friends at Kidderminster, on his departure; the Rev. Leonard Sedgwick, incumbent of Lathkirk, from the pupils of the Lathkirk Parochial School, Mickleton, Yorkshire; the Rev. W. H. Huggall, from the congregation of Sproatley and Bilton.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

DON MANUEL GODOY.

DON MANUEL GODOY, the once famous Prince of Peace, after years of absence from public life, died on the 4th inst., at his residence, Rue Michodière, Paris, in the 87th year of his age. Godoy, originally a private in the Spanish Guards, was, at the end of the last and beginning of the present century, a prominent actor in the most important political events of Spain, of which country, for a time, he was Minister and absolute ruler. As the favourite of the weak King, Charles IV., or rather of his Consort, Maria Louisa of Parma, Godoy, by his conduct, was the proximate cause of the Spanish war with Napoleon. It arose thus: Prince Ferdinand (afterwards Ferdinand VII.), tired of the thraldom in which he was kept by his Royal mother and her Minister, applied for protection to Napoleon; and Godoy, discovering that he had done so, accused him of a conspiracy to dethrone his father. This led to the most scandalous scenes. A revolt broke out at Aranjuez, and Godoy nearly lost his life. Charles IV. abdicated, and Ferdinand assumed the sceptre; but the Imperial ruler of France would not permit him to hold it. Napoleon took the crown of Spain for his own family, and the terrible Peninsular war was the result. The consequence, meanwhile, to Godoy, was the loss of his wealth and honours, and his residence in foreign lands for nearly the remainder of his life.

In 1847 the Spanish Minister published a Royal decree, authorising Don Manuel Godoy, by his inferior title of Duke of Alcudia, but not by that of Prince of Peace, to return to Spain; and ordering that a certain portion of his once vast property should be restored. The latter part of the decree was acted upon, however, in the same manner as such restitutions are generally made in Spain. The only income of Don Manuel continued to be an allowance to him by one of his children in Spain. The Palace of Buena Vista, close to the Prado in Madrid, belonged to Godoy.

Whatever may have been the conduct of this singular politician half a century ago, those who knew him in his old age could not but admire in him a fine specimen of the Castilian gentleman. To the very last he was remarkable for the elegance of his manners, and his high bred Spanish courtesy. In conversation he was most agreeable, possessing as he did, and as might naturally be supposed of him, a fund of reminiscence and anecdote. The world, too, should be charitable to his memory. Years of embarrassment, exile, poverty, and obscurity, have done much to atone for the faults committed in a time of sudden and intoxicating exaltation, and of unbounded power by him who was then a Prince, Prime Minister, and despot of Spain, but who has just died, with the weight of eighty-seven years upon him, a quiet, inoffensive, and forgotten man, in a retired lodging at Paris.

THE REV. CANON TYLER.

THE REV. JAMES ENDELL TYLER, B.D., Canon of St. Paul's and Rector of St. Giles-in-the-fields, was a native of Monmouth, and received his early education in that town; he afterwards became a distinguished student and a fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. When he had entered into holy orders, his matter and manner in the pulpit were soon discovered to be highly impressive. On a particular occasion, he happened, as one of the Whitehall preachers, to attract the attention of Lord Liverpool, then Premier, who, after inquiry, presented him, wholly without his solicitation, and to his great surprise, with the living of St. Giles-in-the-fields. This arduous cure he filled actively and ably. During the period of the cholera, which raged fearfully in the parish of St. Giles, at that time prior to its present improvement, about the worst in London, the Christian energy and charity of Mr. Tyler in visiting the horrible dens, courts, and alleys of the place were very great. His management of his vestry was also remarkable, it having been converted into a most useful body under his auspices. To the stall in St. Paul's, he was, without his asking, presented by the late Sir Robert Peel, "to mark," as the Minister said, "his sense of Mr. Tyler's exertions in the cause of education at Oxford, and of his exemplary discharge of his onerous duties at St. Giles." As an author, Mr. Tyler gained some celebrity. His "Life of King Henry V." attracted much attention, from its careful research and its reference to original authorities.

Mr. Tyler's recent death has caused the deepest regret to his family, and to a large circle of friends.

WILLIAM TYSON, F.S.A.

MR. TYSON, originally educated for the law, passed the greater part of his life in the city of Bristol, and he was well known and much appreciated as an antiquary there. For twenty-four years, he was connected with the *Bristol Mirror*, and he wrote many able papers on antiquarian subjects in it. He was the local secretary of the recent Archaeological meeting in Bristol. He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. Mr. Tyson died recently at his residence, Dove-street, Bristol, in the 67th year of his age.

Two officers of the Belgian Cuirassiers, Lieutenants Vanden Eynde and Vanden Hant, stationed with their regiment at Bruges, gathered on Sunday a quantity of mushrooms, and partook of them for supper. In the night they were taken ill, with every symptom of poisoning, and died after a few hours' suffering.

HUMANE INVENTIONS.—An experiment was on Saturday last made, in presence of M. Languetin, President of the Municipal Commission of Paris, of M. Durand, inspector general of the markets, and M. Lescaudot, chief of the syndicate of the butchers, of a new vehicle for conveying calves. This vehicle, which can be drawn by one horse, is so contrived, that twelve calves, weighing on an average 280 lb. each, can have a separate cell, in which each can lie down or stand as in a stable. The inventor of the cart is M. Fnyx, and the adoption of it will lead to the annihilation of the present horrible system of conveyance, in which the poor animals are carried with their heads hanging over the sides of the cart.

DISASTER TO THE CLIPPER SHIP "JOHN TAYLOR."—Accounts were received at Liverpool on Saturday of a serious disaster that had befallen the fine new clipper ship *John Taylor*, Captain Hawkins, sister ship to the *Chrysolite*. It will be recollected that the *John Taylor* sailed from Liverpool on the 5th of August for Bombay. She proceeded successfully on her voyage until the 31st of that month, when she encountered a very heavy and sudden squall, and, before there was time to take in sail, she was dismasted, with the exception of the main and mizen lower masts. One man was killed, and three severely injured. The *Eleonor Thompson*, arrived at Queenstown, spoke her on the 31st ult., off the Cape de Verdes, and supplied her with spars, sails, &c., and she was preparing to rig for jury-masts.

MANSION HOUSE.—On Wednesday the Lord Mayor entertained the chairman and the members of the General Purposes Committee, the Lord Mayor elect, the Sheriffs, and several private friends, members of the corporation; and on Friday the Lord Mayor received at dinner the Chairman and Directors of the Union Bank of London, of which his Lordship is also a director, and the masters of several City companies.

MEDICAL BENEVOLENT COLLEGE.—A society of the most meritorious character has been recently formed for the purpose of supplying a home with additional assistance to reduced members of the medical profession, and their necessitous widows, and also establishing a school for the education of the sons of medical practitioners generally. The undertaking will include:—First, an Asylum, in which 100 pensioners, who must be duly qualified medical men, or their widows (possessing incomes of at least £15 a year), shall be provided with two furnished rooms each, and with such additional assistance and accommodation as the funds may permit. The Council, however, confidently hope that the society will be enabled wholly to support some few deserving persons not possessed of the required income. Secondly, a school, in which a liberal education will be given to 100 boys, the sons of duly qualified medical men; the majority of whom will pay £25 a year each for education, board, lodging and washing; while the rest will be orphans educated and maintained entirely at the expense of the society. Thirdly, a chapel, capable of accommodating 300 persons. The outlay for a site and buildings, including sittings and furniture, is estimated at £20,000. The whole yearly expense in providing suitable allowance to the pensioners, in remuneration of officers and other establishment charges, is calculated at £1500. Subscriptions have been entered into to effect the object in view.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY ON HOMOEOPATHY.—At a very numerous meeting of the fellows and members of the Medical Society of London last week, the following resolutions were most unanimously agreed to:—

1. That the practice of Homoeopathy, or the prescribing medicines in what are called "infinitesimal doses," under a pretence that they are useful in the cure of disease, is founded in palpable error, is a delusion on the part of the practitioner, a deception on the public, and manifestly dangerous to its welfare.
2. That the Fellows of the Medical Society of London cannot honourably hold any professional communication with Homoeopaths.
3. That, consequently, any fellow of this society who shall hereafter practice Homoeopathy, or who shall knowingly meet in consultation any professed Homoeopathist, will thereby render himself unworthy of the Fellowship of this society.

At the same meeting Mr. Hancock, Surgeon to the Charing-Cross Hospital, was appointed Lectureship Professor to the Society.

BRITISH BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The annual meeting of the governors and promoters of this institution was held on Monday at the London Tavern, Lord Erskine in the chair. The Rev. William Jones, M.A., the secretary, read the report. It stated that since the foundation festival of this institution in July, 1850, two elections of annuitants had taken place. The first in October, when four gentlemen were elected, and the second in April, when five more were added to the list. Each of these ladies were now regularly receiving an annuity of £50 per annum by monthly instalments. There were now 42 gentlemen applying for the pensions. During the present month five more annuitants would be placed on the funds of the society. The statement of the financial position of the company for the last year showed that the receipts had amounted to £1187 19s., and the disbursements to £917 16s. 2d., leaving a balance of £270 2s. 10d. The outstanding subscriptions due were about £300, and the liabilities about £150.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The annual examination of the children educated in this asylum was held on Tuesday, at the Asylum, Bow, the Lord Bishop of Chichester presiding. His lordship opened the proceedings by addressing the children in a most earnest and affectionate manner, observing that the general welfare of the friendless orphan child must ever be regarded as the most ennobling pursuit that could engage the enlightened mind of man. He felt a peculiar sympathy and interest for the welfare of this institution; for, although his was but a small diocese, still it was in a locality which embraced above 90 miles of sea coast, and was close to the two celebrated seaports, Portsmouth and Southampton. Independently of this, he was descended from one who had been engaged all his life in the service of the navy, and met with a watery grave, when commanding his own ship. He would earnestly call upon them not to neglect the advantages held out to them by such an institution, as their future prospect in this world, and what was of far more importance, their eternal salvation in the world to come, depended upon the attention they paid to those principles of religion and morality revealed in the Holy Scriptures, and inculcated in that asylum. The Rev. Henry Rendall, the chaplain to the institution, then proceeded in his examination of the boys, commencing with religious instruction, which embraced various questions upon scriptural and general religious instruction, on which subject the children seemed, by their answers, thoroughly well grounded. The secular portion of their education, which included writing, arithmetic, geography, history, English grammar, etymology, algebra, music, and singing, &c. was the next subject; and the examination, in these various studies, proved the great care bestowed on the children, and the good use they had made of their time. The examination of the girls proved equally meritorious; and, after a few suitable remarks from the Rev. gentleman who had conducted the examination, the proceedings terminated.

NEW METROPOLITAN COMMISSION OF SEWERS.—The first meeting of the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Sewers was held on Tuesday, at the principal office in Greek-street, Soho-square. There were present:—Mr. Lawes (chairman), Mr. Hawes, Captain Dawson, Mr. Cubitt, and Mr. Allison. This was the first meeting under the new commission, and accordingly the instrument was read *in extenso* by the secretary. After a brief address from the chairman, it was resolved that the secretary, the engineer, the treasurer, and one or two other officers, be re-appointed during the pleasure of the court, but with respect to all other officers, they be re-appointed for one month, the object being to enable the commissioners thoroughly to investigate and revise the whole establishment. A communication was directed to be sent to the Lord Mayor, informing his Lordship of the issuing of the commission, and requesting that four members of the Court of Aldermen or Common Council might be appointed under it, in respect to all matters which concerned the city of London. The days of meetings were then fixed, and after the transaction of some routine business the commissioners adjourned.

NEW CITY OF LONDON CORPORATION BILL.—The following are the heads of the bill which the Court of Common Council have determined shall be brought into Parliament in the ensuing session:—"That every person who shall occupy premises in the city of London for a period of a year and a day, and shall pay and bear toll, shall be a freeman and a citizen, and shall be entitled to all the benefits and privileges, and be subject to all the duties thereof. That every freeman and citizen be rated to some municipal, parliamentary, or parochial rate, to an amount not less than £10. That all reference to the register of voters for members of parliament be repealed. That the roll of freemen and citizens be made out in the first week of October, to be revised by the aldermen and Common Council, in handwriting, in the first week of November following, with a provision that due notice be given in each ward, of times, action, and places, where such revision shall be appointed to take place. That, in the absence of the alderman, the Lord Mayor act in his stead. That the qualifications for candidates for the Common Council, be the same as those of the electors; and that provision be made to prevent any person being a candidate for the office of alderman or common councilman, who may not have paid his debts in full, in the event of his having been bankrupt, insolvent, or having compounded with his creditors. That the qualifications for aldermen be those of the freemen and citizens, as aforesaid, and that the aldermen be elected for a period not exceeding seven years. That the act of 11th George I., cap. 18 (Election act), be further amended as follows:—That freemen occupiers be entitled to vote in all elections in Common-hall, in addition to the liverymen. That the poll at elections in Common-hall be limited to one day. That no person be eligible to be a candidate at elections in Common-hall, for the offices of chamberlain and bridgemaster, without seven days notice of his being a candidate. That all enactments of the present election acts inconsistent with the foregoing, be repealed."

GRAND FLOWER SHOW.—The last dahlias show of the season of the Islington Society was held on Monday, at Mr. S. Barnes's, the Junction Arms, Strouds-vale, Holloway. The show of dahlias was first-rate, and the decorations, which were of very novel designs, attracted a large share of attention. A vine loaded with grapes, and a fine collection of fuchsias, shown by Mr. Barnes, were also very much admired, as was a model of a cottage and flower-garden, designed by Mr. Williams. Several prizes were given for the best show of dahlias in boxes of six.

PREPAYMENT OF LETTERS.—The following important notice to the public, and instructions to postmasters have been issued from the General Post-office this week:—"On and from the 1st of November next, all letters or packets posted at any provincial post office, for places within the United Kingdom, must either be pre-paid by stamps, or be sent unpaid, as money pre-payment for inland letters will no longer be permitted at any such office."

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT IN THE LONDON DOCKS.—A great number of workmen are engaged in making extensive preparations for the opening of the Hermitage-gates of the London-docks, High-street, Wapping. The entrance to that portion of the docks has been closed for many years, and the water has remained so long in the basin that it often becomes troublesome to the neighbours, who were much annoyed by the noxious vapours emitted therefrom. The directors intend to make use of this portion for the ingress and egress of very large vessels.

THE GREAT NORTHERN SEWER.—The Commissioners of Sewers are now constructing the Great Northern Trunk Sewer, connecting the sewers of the northern districts with the levitation sewer recently formed along Charing-cross and Parliament-street. It passes from the end of the Haymarket, up Great Windmill-street, along Little Windmill-street, Cambridge-street, &c., to Poland-street and Oxford-street, the greater portion of this neighbourhood being entirely destitute of sewerage. The great elevation of these spots above the level of the Thames has rendered it necessary to sink the bed of the sewer to an extraordinary depth, upwards of 120 feet below the surface.

Within the last few days it has come to the knowledge of the Messrs. Hoare, bankers, of Fleet-street, that a robbery to a considerable extent has for some time been committed upon them by a confidential clerk, who, from speculating on the Stock Exchange, had incurred considerable losses, and in an evil hour had been induced to alter the figures in the bank books, whereby a defalcation to the amount, we believe, of upwards of £10,000, has occurred. The person has been in the service of the Messrs. Hoare upwards of twenty years.

MR. ALDERMAN SALOMONS, M.P., AND THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The question between the House of Commons and the Jews will shortly come before the Court of Queen's Bench. Mr. Alderman Salomons's solicitor having, on Saturday, received "notice of trial" in two separate actions for the sitting after Michaelmas Term; consequently, the cases will come on early in December, as the term ends on the 25th of November. The actions are brought against the alderman "for having voted in the House of Commons without having first taken the oaths required by law."

THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGH.—A very important measure is to be brought before Parliament next session, having for its object the erection into municipal boroughs of the City of Westminster, Lambeth, Marylebone, Greenwich, Southwark, Finsbury, and the Tower Hamlets, to form Chelsea and Kensington into a separate borough, and also to apply for an act to remodel the worn-out corporation of Westminster, under the dean and chapter and high bailiff. These eight boroughs will be each divided into wards, the ratepayers in which will elect a mayor, common council, and aldermen. They will possess a separate and independent action as regards their respective local interests, and will furnish a means of equalising the pressure of poor-rates. It is also intended to procure a general act of incorporation to consolidate the metropolitan boroughs under one common president and council, to be elected by and from the borough councillors. This body, in its turn, will furnish executive committees, charged with the administration of the water supply, sewerage, &c., of the entire metropolis, which, for the purposes of this act, will be deemed to include all the population within a radius of ten miles from the Post Office. The plan has received the sanction of a number of members of Parliament and other influential parties.

SOYER'S "SYMPOSIUM," GORE HOUSE.—On Monday, at the Court of Bankruptcy, a summons, which had been taken out at the instance of Mr. Simmonds, of Southampton-row, Russell-square, silversmith, against the proprietors of the Symposium, Gore House, Messrs. Soyers and Symonds, was heard before Mr. Commissioner Evans. The amount claimed was £680. Mr. Lucas disputed the validity of the debt. It was alleged to have arisen in respect of arrears due under a verbal agreement, whereby the defendants had agreed to pay Mr. Simmonds £100 a week for the use of glasses, plate, tables, and other articles, which had been supplied to the establishment. One of the partners, it appeared, had only joined the concern on the 12th July last, a former partner, a Mr. Feeney, having retired on the 4th of July. With the former partners there had been a written agreement, whereby a much smaller sum than £100 was payable weekly; and there was no evidence to render the new partnership liable for a larger sum. Mr. Bagley called a servant of the plaintiff's who spoke to interviews between the plaintiff and one of the defendants, and deposed that £100 a week was distinctly agreed to as the sum to be paid. There was then an arrear of £600, and one of the partners promised to pay £200 on account, on consideration of the plate, &c., not being disturbed. Mr. Lucas submitted that there was no debt due. The plaintiff had been paid £520 between the 11th of July and the 3rd of September; and this was the full amount due according to the terms of the written agreement. He proposed to examine the debtors themselves. His honour did not think he could hear the evidence of the parties themselves, the new act not having yet come into operation. Mr. Lucas was willing to postpone the case till the 1st of November, but this was objected to. Mr. Lucas then contended that the original agreement in writing was still in force, and could not be varied by any subsequent parole agreement. It was most exorbitant to say that £100 a week, or £5000 a year, was to be paid for the use of these articles. Mr. Bagley submitted that the original agreement had terminated with the termination of the first partnership on the 4th of July last; and that the existing one had been entered into and ratified by the new partners. He thought the parties ought to be called on to give security to abide the result of an action. His honour said it appeared to him to be a case in which security must be given; he would allow a week for that purpose.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday morning, about three o'clock, an accident of rather a remarkable character happened in the London-road, Southwark, of which the following are the particulars:—"For some time past a drain has been in the course of construction, in order to carry the sewerage from the road into one of the back streets. The earth having been excavated to the depth of five or six feet, some two or three feet wide, and seven feet in length, was shored round at night with scaffold poles, and two men left to take charge of the lanterns, and to see that the candles were not allowed to go out. The men either fell asleep or neglected to trim the lights, which went out, and left the hoarding scarcely perceptible until within a few feet of the hole. A man came up driving a cab, and the horse dashed through the scaffolding, and immediately fell into the aperture in the ground. The cab being too large to enter the sewer, remained above, but the weight of the horse broke the shafts away from the carriage, and the animal became entangled in the earthwork of the sewer. It was found impossible to get him out alive, and, after struggling for some time he was suffocated. The horse is described as being a very valuable one, the loss will therefore be considerable, as the vehicle is much damaged. The driver received a severe shock by being thrown from this cab, but was comparatively unhurt."

THE CASE OF ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER IN THE CITY.—On Monday Inspectors Cale, Mitchell, and Howard, and a representative of each of the police divisions of the city of London, waited upon Mr. Lewis, the attorney of Ely-place, and presented him with a pair of silver dishes, weighing upwards of 120 ounces, bearing an inscription in grateful acknowledgment of his great exertions in defending Benjamin Cole, a constable in the force, who was indicted for manslaughter at the September sessions, 1851, at the Central Criminal Court. In justice to the man who was tried, it is proper to state that the principal officers who actively investigated the case, are convinced that he did not strike a single blow with his truncheon, or any other weapon, upon that occasion.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERIES.—On Wednesday information was received that the premises, 34, Hertford-street, May-fair, had been plundered of four sixteen-dollar gold pieces, reign of Charles IV.; six fourteen-dollar dotes, and three two-dollar; from 47, Leicester-square, 25 sovereigns, and three £5 notes; also from the Duchess of Clarence, Vauxhall-bridge-road, jewels and other property, value £50; also from the Westerman's Arms, Belvidere-road, Lambeth, a cash-box, with £130 in notes and gold; also from 361, Oxford-street, a number of costly rings, set with rubies, diamonds, and emeralds; also, from the residence of W. Bask, Esq., Rottendean, Sussex, about £100 worth of jewellery, £40 in cash, and a quantity of North American coins; also, that the residence of S. Pearson, Esq., Buglawton Hall, Congleton, had been burglariously entered, and costly silver plate, value £200, carried off.

TRAGIC AFFAIR.—A frightful tragedy, very similar to that noticed last week at Camberwell, has been committed in the immediate vicinity of the Old Church, Bermondsey, viz. the murder of a daughter, a girl about six years of age, by her mother, who afterwards destroyed her own life. The unfortunate woman lived with her husband, James Newman, a stone-cutter, at 23, Bridge-street, close to the South-Eastern Railway; and in the afternoon, her little girl, who had been out, returned home, but she had scarcely entered the room when she uttered a loud scream, and almost immediately afterwards rolled down the stairs, with blood gushing from a wound in the throat. Having regained her feet, she ran into the street, and finally took shelter in the house of Mrs. Horne, a greengrocer, next door. Several of the neighbours who were standing in the street ran to the assistance of the poor child, and, having laid her on the floor of the shop, a number of cloths were procured and placed round the neck, in order to stay the hæmorrhage during the time lost in sending for medical aid. The poor sufferer gave only three or four convulsive struggles, when Mr. Martin arrived and at once sewed up the wound in the throat, and placed her in a warm bath, but without any success, and death speedily terminated her sufferings. Upon entering the apartment occupied by the wretched family a fearful scene presented itself, for the floor was covered with blood, and large spots were over the walls and ceiling, whilst in the centre of the floor was extended the lifeless body of Mrs. Newman, with a large wound in the throat, extending in length from ear to ear. At the side of the body was found a razor covered with blood, with which she had perpetrated the frightful deeds. The wretched woman had been subject to rheumatic fever some months back, and it is thought her previous illness had affected her brain. The coroner's jury gave a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births registered in the week ending Saturday, October 11—Males, 741; females, 674; total, 1415. Deaths during the same period—Males, 494; females, 459; total, 953. The above return includes the whole of the metropolitan districts. The average number of deaths of ten corresponding weeks in 1841-50 was 922; but as population increased during the ten years and up to the present time, the average, to be rendered comparable with last week's mortality, must be raised in proportion to the increase. The average thus corrected may be stated as 1014, on which the deaths of last week show a decrease of 61. The zymotic or epidemic class of diseases produced 242 deaths, or more than a fourth of the total amount, while the corrected average is 278. The number of fatal cases ascribed to small-pox is 18, all of which occurred to children, and in none is it stated that the patients had been previously vaccinated. The neglect of vaccination is repeatedly noticed by the registrars. Amongst epidemics it is evident that scarlatina is making progress. In the last week of August it was fatal in only 20 cases. Since that period the weekly numbers have run thus:—29, 27, 41, 48, and in last week 55. Diarrhoea and dysentery continue to decrease; the number from these diseases, which in the first week of September rose to 200, has now with the decline of temperature fallen to 54. Four deaths from cholera were registered during the week. Typhus has lately shown a disposition to increase, and in last week carried off 60 persons, of whom one-half were of middle age. Amongst other classes of diseases, besides the epidemic, the most important are the tubercular (including phthisis), which numbers 173 deaths in the present return; that of affections of the respiratory organs, which numbers 111; diseases of the brain and nervous system, which number 97; and diseases of the digestive organs, which number 72.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 30.743 in. The mean reading of Saturday was 30.100 in. The mean temperature of the week was 54.6 degrees. The daily mean rose from 51 degrees on Wednesday and Thursday, to 61 degrees and 59 degrees on Friday and Saturday. On the first five days it was near the average of corresponding days in 10 years, but on Friday it rose 10 degrees above it. The wind blew from the south-west during nearly the whole week.

MR. KINDERSLEY, MASTER IN CHANCERY, AND MR. JAMES PARKER, Q.C. will be the new Vice-Chancellors. There never has been any intention of conferring a peerage on Sir J. Knight Bruce.

The Queen of Portugal was prematurely confined of a still-born child on the 4th inst., but is considered out of danger.



PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY, IN THE EXCHANGE, MANCHESTER.—(SEE PAGE 483.)



THE STATE BARGES ON THE BRIDGEWATER CANAL.

THE STATE BARGES ON THE CANAL.

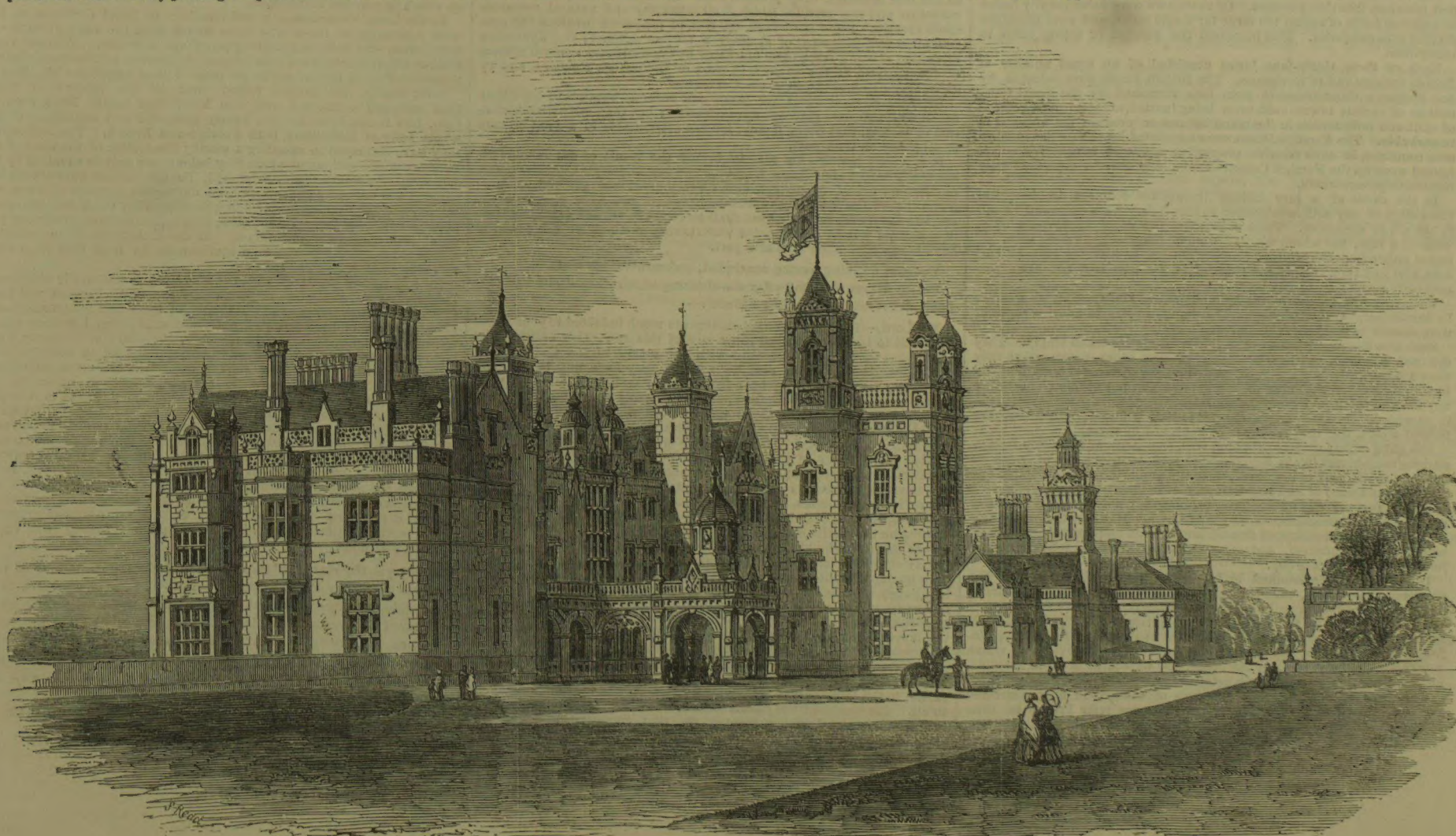
IN anticipation of her Majesty's visit to Worsley, the Earl of Ellesmere had two state barges constructed and most luxuriously fitted up, illustrations of which are given above. That occupied by her Majesty on the route from Patricroft to Worsley, a distance of two miles, was about 40 feet in length, and 8 feet 6 inches wide. The saloon was about 12 feet long and 8 feet wide. Both the exterior and interior were painted white, relieved by gold mouldings. The state chair in the saloon, together with the other seats, the window curtains, and the blinds, were all of crimson satin. The barge occupied by the Royal suite was both smaller and lighter: it was fitted up with great elegance, and every attention paid to the accommodation of the occupants. Upon the stern of each barge was emblazoned the Ellesmere arms, and the noble Earl's crest was also placed at the prow. The fore-part of each of the boats was open.

WORSLEY HALL.

WORSLEY HALL is a building of very modern date, the foundation-stone having been laid, we believe, in 1840. The mansion was completed in 1846, soon after which the Earl of Ellesmere came to reside at Worsley. It was erected from the designs of Mr. Blore, and is finely situate on an eminence, commanding a view of no less than seven counties. The style of architecture, as will be observed from our illustration, is Mediæval, and seen from certain points the Hall is a very pleasing composition. The view obtained from

the southern or garden fronts is extensive and fine. Carrying the eye directly south, the view ranges across the centre of Cheshire, the conical peak of the Wrekin towering up in solitary grandeur in the distance. On the east, the Derbyshire hills are very distinctly seen in their undulating altitudes; and on the north a glimpse of the Westmoreland mountains may frequently be obtained on a clear day. To the westward of the Hall the eye is carried over an area of comparatively limited extent, within which a population numbering millions is located, whose energy, industry and enterprise have achieved wonders unsurpassed in the history of the world. Within that area the huge cotton manufacture of the kingdom is confined; the laborious occupation of the miner, upon which that manufacture so largely depends, is pursued by many thousands; and the first experiments in two systems of transit which have materially aided that manufacture in its growth—the canal and the railway—run before the front of the Hall itself. It would probably be difficult to discover a place possessing more interest for a reflective mind than Worsley; and there can be no doubt, that, in glancing upon the landscape, her Majesty and her Royal Consort must have risen from the mere transient gratification of the vision to the contemplation of higher matter—the national interests which are found within it. Worsley Hall is a place as yet but little known to tourists, and not much spoken of in guide-books. The interior is not so extensive as might be supposed from an external view of the house, and consists of a larger proportion of bed rooms than is usual. The panellings of the principal apartments are of oak, and in character with the exterior of the building. Rich and costly undoubtedly the furniture is, but one is struck rather with the admirable taste which could combine so much of elegance and comfort. In the drawingroom is Landseer's celebrated picture of the

"Return from Hawking," in which the artist has so admirably contrived to give the likenesses of the Earl and Countess, and of their family, as an historical illustration of another phase of society and its customs. A delightful piece of sculpture by Marshall, in white marble, "Paul and Virginia," is also to be seen here, but space is wanting to catalogue a tithe of the works of art the mansion contains. While upon this subject, we must not omit to notice, that in the neighbourhood of the modern mansion are three curious old halls. One of them is situated at the northern extremity of the gardens of the new Hall, and is constructed of brick, wood, and plaster, with pointed gables. This house, the successive residence of the Worsleys, the Masseys, the Stanleys, and the Egertons, was formerly remarkable as the depository of a series of spirited, grotesque, and allegorical heads, with an intermixture of ornamented designs engraved in oaken panels, brought from Hulme Hall, Manchester, one of the manorial residences of the Prestwiches. This curious collection has since been removed by the present noble owner to the modern mansion. Another of the ancient halls of Worsley is a brick, wood, and plaster building called Kempnall Hall, adorned by two gates, now in decay, the property of Mr. L. G. P. Starkie, of Huntroyd. It is said to have been the residence of Nicholas Starkie, in 1594, when his family was under the supposed visitation of demoniacal possession. To the east of Kempnall Hall is the ancient pile of Wardley Hall, of the age of Edward VI., situated in the midst of a small woody glade, and originally surrounded by a moat, except on the eastern side. This edifice is of a quadrangular form, consisting of ornamented wood and plaster frames, interlined with bricks, and entered by a covered archway, opening into a courtyard in the centre. This hall has lately been repaired by Lord Ellesmere.



WORSLEY HALL, THE SEAT OF THE EARL OF ELLESMERE.

FINAL CLOSING OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

THE Great Industrial Exhibition of all the Nations of the Earth is no more. It has accomplished its noble destiny, and it takes up its proud position in the history of the nineteenth century as the most novel and unprecedented of the grand events of the past.

Wednesday last was the day on which the last act of the glorious drama was brought to its final and triumphant close. The morning was singularly unpropitious, the rain descended with ceaseless violence from early dawn until the approach of night, and then the whole metropolis was mantled in a dank, dark, dreary mist, presenting the most wretched and gloomy aspect imaginable. The popularity of the Exhibition, however, overcame all obstacles which the miserable weather interposed to the enjoyment of those who desired to be present at the closing scene; and, accordingly, so early as ten o'clock, the Crystal Palace was crowded with the exhibitors, their friends, and a countless number of spectators.

In the Transept on the site of the crystal fountain (which had been removed), a dais covered with crimson cloth was raised, and thereon stood the ivory throne belonging to the Indian collection. In front of the throne a table decorated with crimson drapery was placed, and around stood several ornamental chairs, selected from various collections in the Exhibition. The dais was reserved for Prince Albert and the Royal Commissioners, whilst the chairs and benches more immediately surrounding it were occupied by the representatives of the press, and various titled and distinguished visitors. In the Transept a number of seats were arranged for the lady exhibitors, the jurors, and their friends, and for others who had influence to obtain access to this reserved space, admission to which from either main avenue was cut off by barriers.

In order that the view from the Galleries and certain portions of the Building might not be obstructed, the various flags and banners with which the interior was ornamented were all struck. Large objects, for instance, Keith and Co's silk trophy, and the pile of Canadian timber, were also removed. Many of the statues that filled the north end of the Transept were swept away, and, in a word, as much space as possible was cleared towards the centre of the Building, in order that the attention of spectators might be concentrated upon that point. As the time fixed for opening the proceedings of the day approached, the choir formed by the Sacred Harmonic Society took up its position in the South Gallery of the Transept, and, in the absence of Mr. Costa, Dr. Wyld presided.

At 12 o'clock precisely, the cheering outside the Palace, and in the South Transept Gallery within, announced the approach of Prince Albert; and his Royal Highness immediately entered at the south central gate, preceded by the members of the Royal Commission, the Executive Committee, the architect, contractors, foreign commissioners, jurors, &c. As soon as the procession arrived within the gates, the organ and orchestra struck up the National Anthem, and the vast assemblage burst into one hearty and enthusiastic cheer, which made the walls and roof of the Crystal Palace ring again. The cheering and waving of flags and handkerchiefs were renewed again and again, until his Royal Highness arrived upon the platform, when still more vehement acclamations broke forth. The Prince bowed repeatedly on all sides, and appeared to feel the cordiality and heartiness of his welcome. He was attired in plain morning dress, and his only distinctive decoration was the star and ribbon of the Garter. His Royal Highness then took his seat on the Indian throne, Lord John Russell occupying the seat immediately on his right. The Earl of Carlisle, the Bishop of London in full canonicals, Earl Granville, and all the other distinguished personages on the platform, took up the positions assigned to them. Among those on or near the platform we observed the Earl of Clarendon, Sir George Grey, the Bishop of Oxford, Baron Lionel de Rothschild, Lord Colborne, Mr. Labouchere, M.P., the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. F. Baring, M.P., Sir R. H. Inglis, M.P., Mr. Pusey, M.P., Colonel Challoner, Mr. Fox Maule, M.P., the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Cubitt, C.E., Mr. Paxton, several of the foreign Ministers, &c. Colonel Reid, Mr. Dilke, Mr. Cole, Mr. Belshaw, and the other members of the Executive Committee, stood immediately behind the Prince's chair, and the Foreign Commissioners and jurors occupied the front seats of the serried ranks that hemmed in the platform on all sides.

The proceedings were commenced by Viscount Canning, the President of the Council and Chairman of Juries, who read the following report on presenting the award of the juries to the Royal Commission. The vastness of the place rendered it almost impossible for his Lordship to be heard beyond the immediate circle in which he stood.

Having had the honour of acting as President of the Council of Chairmen of the Juries, it falls to me to lay before your Royal Highness and her Majesty's Commissioners the reports of the several juries upon the subjects submitted to them for examination, and the names of the exhibitors whom they have judged entitled to rewards.

In doing so, it will be convenient that I should state briefly the principle upon which, by the authority of her Majesty's Commissioners, the juries were constituted.

The various subjects included in the Exhibition were divided, in the first instance, into thirty classes. Of these, two were subsequently found to embrace fields of action too large for single juries, and were therefore divided into sub-juries. This increased the number of acting juries to thirty-four.

Each of these thirty-four juries consisted of an equal number of British subjects and of foreigners. The British jurors were selected by her Majesty's Commissioners from lists furnished by the Local Committees of various towns, each town being invited to recommend persons of skill and information in the manufactures or produce for which it is remarkable. The Foreign Jurors were appointed by authorities in their own countries, in such relative proportion amongst themselves as was agreed upon by the Foreign Commissioners sent here to represent their respective governments.

In the event of a jury finding themselves deficient in technical knowledge of any article submitted to them, they were empowered to call in the aid of associates. These associates, who acted as advisers only, without a vote, but whose services were of the greatest value, were selected either from the jurymen of other classes, or from the lists of persons who had been recommended as jurors, but who had not been permanently appointed to any jury.

Each jury was superintended by a chairman, chosen from its number by her Majesty's Commissioners. The deputy-chairman and the reporter were elected by the juries themselves.

Such was the constitution of the thirty-four juries taken singly. They did not, however, act independently of each other, inasmuch as they were associated into six groups, each group consisting of such juries as had to deal with subjects in some degree of kindred nature; and before any decision of a jury could be considered as final, it was required that it should be brought before the assembled group of which that jury formed a part, and that it should be approved by them.

The chief object of this provision was, that none of the many foreign nations taking part in the Exhibition should incur the risk of seeing its interests overlooked or neglected, from the accident (an unavoidable one in many instances) of its being unrepresented in any particular jury.

Each group of juries received the assistance of a deputy commissioner and of a special commissioner, appointed by her Majesty's Commissioners to record its proceedings, to furnish information respecting the arrangements of the Exhibition, and otherwise to facilitate the labours of the juries composing the group.

It was further determined by her Majesty's Commissioners, that the chairmen of the juries, consisting of British subjects and of foreigners in equal numbers, should be formed into a council; and that the duties of the council should be to determine the conditions upon which, in accordance with certain general principles previously laid down by her Majesty's Commissioners, the different prizes should be awarded; to frame rules to guide the working of the juries, and to secure, as far as possible, uniformity in the result of their proceedings.

These are the most important features of the system upon which the jurors found themselves organised. I will now refer briefly to their course of action.

The Council of Chairmen, in proceeding to the discharge of their duties, were met at the outset by a serious difficulty. Her Majesty's Commissioners had expressed themselves desirous that merit should be rewarded wherever it presented itself, but anxious at the same time to avoid the recognition of competition between individual exhibitors. They had also decided that the prizes should consist in three medals of different sizes; and that these should be awarded, not as first, second, and third in degree for the same class of subjects and merit, but as marking merit of different kinds and character.

The Council of Chairmen found, to their regret, that it would be impossible to lay down any rules for the awarding of the medals, by which the appearance at least of denoting different degrees of success amongst exhibitors in the same branch of production could be avoided. Accordingly, after fully explaining their difficulty to her Majesty's Commissioners, they requested, as a course by which it might be materially diminished, that one of the medals might be withdrawn.

Of the remaining two, they suggested that one, the Prize Medal, should be conferred wherever a certain standard of excellence in production or workmanship had been attained—utility, beauty, cheapness, adaptation to particular markets, and other elements of merit being taken into consideration according to the nature of the object; and they recommended that this medal should be awarded by the juries, subject to confirmation by the groups.

In regard to the other and larger medal, they suggested that the conditions of its award should be some important novelty of invention or application, either in material, or processes of manufacture, or originality combined with great beauty of design; but that it should not be conferred for excellence of production or workmanship alone, however eminent; and they further suggested that this medal should be awarded by the Council of Chairmen, upon the recommendation of a jury, supported by its group.

The principle thus described met the views of her Majesty's Commissioners, and was subsequently further developed by them in a minute which they communicated to the Council of Chairmen. Its application, however, was not without difficulties, especially as regarded foreign jurors. Many of these had taken part in the National Exhibitions of France and Germany; and to them the distinctive character of the two medals, and the avoidance of all recognition of degrees of merit between the recipients of prizes, were novel principles, and at variance with their experience; inasmuch as one of the chief purposes of the national Exhibitions of the Continent has been to distinguish the various degrees of success attained by rival exhibitors.

It was to be expected, therefore, that cases would arise in which the Council medal, as the higher reward, would be asked for exhibitors whose claims were only somewhat stronger in degree, without differing in kind from those of others to whom the prize medal had been awarded. In such cases it became the duty of the Council of Chairmen to refuse their sanction to the award of the Council medal, without, however, necessarily impugning the alleged superiority of the article for which it was demanded. On the other hand, some instances have occurred in which they have felt themselves called upon to confirm the claim to a Council medal where the object for which it was claimed showed, in itself, less merit of execution or manufacture than others of its class. It follows, therefore, that the award of a Council medal does not necessarily stamp its recipient as a better manufacturer or producer than others who have received the prize medal. It is rather a mark of such invention, ingenuity, or originality, as may be expected to exercise an influence upon industry more extended and more important than could be produced by mere excellence of manufacture.

This is to be borne in mind in considering the list of awards which I have the honour to lay before your Royal Highness; and I trust that it will be found that the juries have succeeded in doing justice to the exhibitors of every nation and class, and that they have not departed in any important degree from the purpose of her Majesty's Commissioners.

One of the first instructions addressed to the juries by the Council of Chairmen was to the effect that the prizes should be awarded without reference to the country of the exhibitors, the Exhibition being considered in this respect as recognizing no distinction of nations.

It is gratifying to add, that the jurors of every country cordially acquiesced in this principle; and that, notwithstanding unavoidable difference of opinion, uninterrupted harmony prevailed amongst them throughout the whole course of their labours. It is not too much to hope that the happy influence of this intercourse may extend and endure far beyond the present occasion.

It is not necessary that I should detain your Royal Highness and her Majesty's Commissioners with a recital of the other instructions framed by the Council of Chairmen for the guidance of the juries, or with a detailed account of their proceedings in the discharge of their own functions.

The number of prize medals awarded is 2918. The number of Council medals is 170.

It is important to observe that no more than one medal of either denomination has been allotted to one exhibitor in the same class, although he may have contributed to that class more than one article deserving of reward.

The juries have found it just, in framing their reports, to make honourable mention of certain exhibitors whose contributions were not such as to entitle them to receive a medal. Some have supplied specimens of raw materials, which, although curious and instructive, do not imply any great merit of production on the part of the exhibitor; and others have furnished articles of manufacture, which, without reaching a high degree of excellence, are interesting as examples of the processes or present condition of the trades which they illustrate.

Before concluding, I trust I may be allowed to add that it would be difficult duly to estimate the time and labour expended by the jurors in their endeavour to discharge faithfully the important duty confided to them. The number of exhibitors was about 12,000. Of these, many, who were reckoned but once in the catalogue, contributed a large variety of objects, and came within the province of more than one jury; whilst in other cases, towns, and even whole countries, were counted as single exhibitors, although they presented for examination every kind of manufacture and raw produce which their ingenuity and natural resources could furnish. Upon the whole, the task of the juries involved the consideration and judgment of at least a million articles; the difficulties attending it being not a little increased by the want of a uniform system of classification of the subjects in some of the foreign divisions, and by unavoidable imperfections in the Catalogue.

In these circumstances the juries can scarcely venture to hope that accidental omissions may not have occurred; but they have the satisfaction of feeling, that these, if any, are not attributable to a want of care or diligence on their part.

It now only remains for me, in laying the result of our labours respectfully before your Royal Highness and her Majesty's Commissioners, to offer, on behalf of my colleagues and myself, our grateful acknowledgment of the honourable confidence which you have placed in us; and to express the hope that we shall be found to have fulfilled our trust in a manner worthy of the noble undertaking in which we are proud to have been called upon to bear a part.

Viscount Canning having concluded, and resumed his seat,

Prince Albert rose, and after the cheering which greeted him had subsided, delivered the following address:—

My Lord,—The Royal Commissioners are much indebted to your Lordship, and to the distinguished gentlemen of this and other nations, who have acted on the juries entrusted with the award of the prizes in the recent Exhibition, for the zeal with which they have undertaken, and the ability with which they have fulfilled, the task which has been allotted to them. The Commissioners are sensible that the services of these gentlemen have in many instances been rendered at great inconvenience to themselves, and at the sacrifice of very valuable time and important avocations. It is with pride and pleasure that they have noticed in the lists of those who have performed this service to the Exhibition, the names of men of every nation of the most exalted rank, and the most eminent reputations in statesmanship, in science, in literature, in manufactures, in commerce, and in the fine arts; of men in every respect well calculated not only to form a correct technical judgment upon the merits of the articles submitted to their inspection, but also to maintain the high character which the Commissioners have uniformly striven to impart to the Exhibition.

In no department of the vast undertaking, which has just been brought to a happy close, were greater difficulties to have been apprehended than in that in which your Lordship and your eminent colleagues have given your assistance. On this, the first occasion on which the productions of the different nations of the globe have ever been brought together for the purpose of comparing their several merits, not only were prejudices and jealousies to have been expected to interfere with the decision, but the nature of the case presented many difficulties of a formidable character, to the formation of a judgment which should appear satisfactory to all. The names of the jurors, indeed, when once made known, were of themselves a sufficient guarantee for that impartiality which was

essential to the fulfilment of their task; and from all that has come to the knowledge of the Royal Commissioners during the progress of their labours, they are fully satisfied that every award has been made with the most careful consideration, after the most ample and laborious investigation, and upon grounds most strictly honourable, just, and candid.

But, although the high character of the jurors would have fully justified the Commissioners in entrusting them with the award of the prizes without fettering their discretion with any instructions whatever, had nothing more than an impartial decision been required, there were difficulties of a very peculiar nature inherent to the task, which seemed to render necessary the adoption of some regulations, that might, at first sight, appear to be somewhat arbitrary in their character. The differences in the wants of various nations having necessarily impressed their several manufactures with different characteristics, it would seem to be almost impossible for those who have been in the habit of judging the productions of their own country by one standard, to enter fully into merits which can only be properly appreciated by another standard, since the very points which in the one case appear to be excellences, may in the other, not unnaturally, be taken as defects. This consideration, and a knowledge of the evils which were to be apprehended from any accidentally erroneous decision, in a matter so intimately connected with the commercial interests of every nation, induced the Royal Commissioners to lay down, for the guidance of the juries, those principles to which your Lordship has referred.

It would perhaps have been more interesting to the public had the Commissioners instructed the juries to follow the practice which had usually prevailed in the Exhibitions of individual nations, and to grant medals of different degrees, to mark the gradations of excellence among the Exhibitors; but they feel that they have adopted the safer course, and that which was upon the whole most in accordance with the feelings of the majority of the Exhibitors, in directing that no distinction should be made between their merits if their productions came up to the standard requisite to entitle them to a prize, but that all should without exception take the same rank and receive the same medal.

The Commissioners, however, considered it right to place at the disposal of the Council of Chairmen a peculiar or "Council" medal in the cases to which your Lordship has referred. Important discoveries in many branches of science and of manufactures have in this Exhibition been brought under the notice of the public; and it seems just that those who have rendered services of this kind to the world, should receive a special mark of acknowledgment on an occasion which has rendered so conspicuous the advantages which the many have derived from the discoveries of the few.

The grant of the Council medal for beauty of design, and for excellence in the fine arts, applied to manufactures, though made upon a somewhat different principle, is also compatible with the views of the Commissioners, since in the cases in which it has been given it does not mark any greater comparative excellence of manufacture, or assign to one producer a higher place than is accorded to others, but it is to be regarded as a testimony to the genius which can clothe the articles required for the use of daily life with beauty that can please the eye, and instruct and elevate the mind. Valuable as this Exhibition has proved in many respects, it appears to the Commissioners that there is no direction in which its effects will be more sensibly and immediately perceived than in the improvement which it may be expected to produce in taste, and the impulse it has given to the arts of design; and a special acknowledgement is justly due to those who had afforded the best examples of art, whether pure or applied, and led the way in this interesting career of improvement.

It now remains for the Commissioners once more to return to your Lordship and your colleagues their cordial thanks; and they must not omit to include in these acknowledgments those gentlemen who have in various ways assisted you in your labours, particularly those who have acted with you as associates or experts for the purpose of assisting your judgment in matters requiring very minute and special knowledge of particular subjects; and the Commission are well aware, that these gentlemen have been of the greatest service. In the hope that the jurors and associates might desire to possess a lasting memorial of the Exhibition, a special medal has been struck in commemoration of their important services.

It is the intention of the Commissioners to publish not only the names of those to whom the juries have awarded prizes, but also the valuable reports which they have prepared on the state of science, art, and manufactures in the several branches of the Exhibition with which the juries have been conversant. The Royal Commissioners fully appreciate the zeal and talent displayed by those jurors who have accepted the laborious office of reporters to the juries; and they doubt not that their reports will form most interesting records of this Exhibition, and will afford important materials for ascertaining the progress of human industry, at any future time, when another review of its productions, like the present, may be determined on.

It now becomes my pleasing duty on behalf of the Royal Commissioners, to deliver my most sincere acknowledgments and thanks for the hearty co-operation and support which the Exhibition has constantly received from foreign countries. The Foreign Commissioners, who have left their own countries to superintend the illustration of their respective national industries at the Exhibition, have ever shown that desire to aid the general arrangements which alone has rendered possible the success of the undertaking.

To the Society of Arts, which, by its exhibitions of works of national industry, prepared the way for this international Exhibition, the Royal Commission and the public feel that their acknowledgments are especially due, and the Commission have to thank that body for having carried out the preliminary arrangements to an extent which justified me as their President in the application which I made to the Crown for the issue of a Royal Commission.

The Commission have also to acknowledge the valuable services afforded by the eminent scientific and professional men, who, on the Sectional Committees, aided most materially in founding a scientific basis on which to rear the Exhibition.

To the Local Commissioners and members of Local Committees, but more especially to those who have undertaken the onerous duties of Secretaries, our best acknowledgments are also due. Without their zealous aid, it would have been impossible to have obtained an efficient representation of the industrial products of their respective localities.

And, finally, we cannot forget that all the labours of those thus officially connected with the Exhibition would have been in vain, had it not been for the hearty good-will and assistance of the whole body of Exhibitors, both Foreign and British. The zeal which they have displayed in affording a worthy illustration of the state of the industry of the nations to which they belong, can only be equalled by the successful efforts of their industrial skill. The Commission have always had support and encouragement from them during the progress of the undertaking, and they cannot forget how cheerfully they submitted to regulations essential for their general good, although sometimes producing personal inconvenience to themselves. If the Exhibition be successful in aiding the healthy progress of manufactures, we trust that their effort will meet with a due reward.

In now taking leave of all those who have so materially aided us in their respective characters of jurors and associates, Foreign and Local Commissioners, members and secretaries of local and sectional committees, members of the Society of Arts, and exhibitors, I cannot refrain from remarking, with heartfelt pleasure, the singular harmony which has prevailed amongst the eminent men representing so many national interests—a harmony which cannot end with the event which produced it. Let us receive it as an auspicious omen for the future; and while we return our humble and hearty thanks to Almighty God for the blessing He has vouchsafed to our labours, let us all earnestly pray that that Divine Providence which has so benignantly watched over and shielded this illustration of Nature's productions, conceived by human intellect and fashioned by human skill, may still protect us, and may grant that this interchange of knowledge, resulting from the meeting of enlightened people in friendly rivalry, may be dispersed far and wide over distant lands; and thus, by showing our mutual dependence upon each other, be a happy means of promoting unity among nations, and peace and good-will among the various races of mankind.

His Royal Highness read throughout in a clear, distinct tone of voice, and was frequently cheered; but, from the vastness of the place, it was impossible that the sound of the human voice could be audible except to a small circle around the dais. At the part of the Prince's speech in which the Foreign Commissioners were mentioned, all those gentlemen ascended the dais, and this part of the affair was loudly applauded. On resuming his seat, the Prince was again greeted with loud cheers.

This part of the ceremonial being concluded, the organs again gave

voice, and another verse of the National Anthem was sung. After which the Bishop of London offered up the following prayer:—

O Almighty and most merciful God, Father of all mankind, who hast made of one blood all nations of men, to serve and worship Thee, and by thy words and works to glorify thy holy name; who didst send thy only Son into the world to reconcile us unto Thee, and to unite all men in one brotherhood of holiness and love; we, thine unworthy servants, most humbly beseech Thee to accept our offering of prayer and praise. From Thee alone proceed all good counsels and all useful works; and by Thee alone are they conducted to a prosperous end.

We acknowledge, with all humility and thankfulness, the gracious answer which Thou hast vouchsafed to the prayers of our Queen and her people, in blessing, with a wonderful measure of success, an undertaking designed to exhibit the glories of Thy creation, to promote the useful exercise of those faculties which Thou hast implanted in the sons of men, and to encourage the growth of peace and brotherly love.

We humbly thank Thee, O Lord, that Thou hast graciously prospered the counsels of him who conceived, and of those who have carried out that great design; and that Thou hast mercifully protected from harm the multitudes who have thronged this Building. We acknowledge it to be of thy goodness, that a spirit of order and mutual kindness, of loyalty to our Sovereign, of obedience to the laws, and of respect for the sanctity of thy Sabbaths, has been manifested by the people of this country, in the sight of those who have been here gathered together from all parts of the world.

We thank Thee also, that Thou hast disposed the hearts of many nations to enter upon a generous and peaceful competition in those arts, which by thy merciful appointment minister to the comfort of man, and redound to thy glory, as the Giver of every good and perfect gift.

We devoutly pray, that all may be led to acknowledge Thy power, wisdom, and goodness, in the achievements of man's industry and skill; and may depart to their several homes to "speak in their own tongues the wonderful works of God." Continue to them, we beseech Thee, thy favour and protection; let thy good Providence conduct them in safety to their native land; and bless them with prosperity and peace. Grant, O Lord, that this gathering of thy servants from every nation may be the token and pledge of a continued intercourse of mutual kindness between the different branches of thy universal family. May it contribute to the growth of Christian love, and hasten the coming of that blessed reign of peace, when "nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

Lastly, we pray Thee with thy favour to behold our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, the Prince Albert, Albert Prince of Wales, and all the Royal family; to continue to this nation the manifold gifts which thy goodness has so long abundantly showered upon it; to save and defend all Christian Kings, Princes, and Governors, and to bless thy people committed to their charge. Give them grace, that they may in all things seek thy honour and glory; and be diligent in the heavenly work of enlightening and purifying mankind; of diffusing through this world the blessings of peace; and of extending the kingdom of thy dear Son, who has taught us to approach Thee as our common parent, and to say:

Our Father, which art in Heaven, hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth, as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: for thine is the kingdom, the power and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all evermore. Amen.

The prayer being finished, the Hallelujah Chorus was given by the choir, aided by the tones of one of the large organs; after which Prince Albert retired, accompanied by the Royal Commissioners, and in a short time the gay throng separated, and retired from the Crystal Palace. The entire ceremonial occupied only thirty-five minutes.

The closing incident of the day has scarcely been noticed by our contemporaries. At five o'clock, when the bells began to ring out, there was a pressure towards the platform, which was soon occupied by the boys of her Majesty's Chapel Royal, in their state dresses, and by some of the most active members of the Sacred Harmonic Society, who, without musical accompaniments, sang the National Anthem, which was loudly encored and repeated. Loud cheers were then given for her Majesty, for Prince Albert, the Royal Commissioners, Mr. Paxton, Messrs. Fox and Henderson, &c.

After the Exhibition had thus been formally closed, it became known that the honour of knighthood had been offered to Mr. Paxton, to Mr. Cubitt, the engineer, and to Mr. Fox, the contractor.

Autograph letters from his Royal Highness Prince Albert were received on Thursday morning by the two Special Commissioners, Dr. Playfair and Colonel Lloyd, and by Messrs. Cole, Dilke, and Colonel Reid, of the Executive, thanking each, individually, for his efforts in connexion with the Exhibition, and expressing regret that the gold medal with which his Royal Highness had hoped to present them, as memorial of their exertions, had not yet been received from the medalist. The letter to Dr. Playfair contained, in most flattering terms, an offer, which Dr. Playfair has accepted, of the appointment of Gentleman Usher to his Royal Highness, rendered vacant by the acceptance of the Governorship of Malta by Colonel Reid. This is the only instance in which the appointment has been held by a man of science; hitherto it has been given to military men.

THE LATE EARL OF DERBY'S MENAGERIE AT KNOWSLEY.

The sale of the late Earl of Derby's menagerie was concluded on Monday, when some lots not sold during the previous week were offered to competition. This celebrated collection is now scattered over the face of this and neighbouring countries, having only produced about £7000, while it is stated to have cost nearly £10,000 per annum to keep it in efficiency. The prices were generally very low, and we shall therefore content ourselves by enumerating a very few of them. The Brahmin bulls fetched £30 and £50 each, and the cows £14 and £21. The llamas realised from £33 to £65. Two zebras were sold, one for £150, and the other for £140; and three kangaroos, £105. The birds were considered to realise much better prices than the animals. The eagles fetched from £10 10s. to £25 each; the owls, £30 the pair; the ostriches, from £18 to £70 each; the parrots and paroquets, from £1 10s. to £16 each; the bustards, £16 the pair; East India casowary, £28; cranes, £38 each; red-backed pelicans, £44 the pair. The black-necked swans, which we illustrated two or three weeks since, fetched £173 5s. for four—her Majesty having selected to take the other two. The principal purchasers comprise the Zoological Society of London, the proprietors of Woburn's menagerie, the proprietor of the Zoological Gardens at Liverpool, Count Demidoff, and M. Vichman, of Antwerp. It is also understood that several of the lots were purchased for the Queen.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE OFFICIAL REPORTS FROM THE LATE ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.—A committee is being formed by the Admiralty, of which, it is said, Admiral Bowles, C.B., M.P., will most probably be the chairman, to consider the reports of the respective commanders of the Arctic searching expeditions, and to report what, upon a close and careful investigation of the facts laid before them, further, if any, steps should be taken towards the rescue, or with the view of ascertaining the fate, of Sir John Franklin and his companions. Although the story of Sir John Ross and his informant, Adam Beck, is not entertained by any official in or out of the Admiralty, it would perhaps be as well for the committee, now that they have the intelligent young Esquimaux, Erasmus York, at hand, as well as Captain Penny's able interpreter, to examine him formally on the subject.

THE ARCTIC PROMOTIONS.—The promotions on account of the unparalleled services of the officers of Captain Austin's expedition will be made as soon as Captain Austin's report is made to the Admiralty.

Lieutenant Gustavus Ellerman (1841) is appointed mail agent on board a centre mail steam-vessel.

RELIEFS OF REGIMENTS.—The Select Committee on Army and Ordnance Expenditure approve of the system of reliefs that has been adopted with respect to regiments serving abroad, as it provides for the regular performance of the military duties in the colonies, and at the same time secures a fair amount of home service to the soldier; and upon the principle that for every ten years abroad each regiment shall have five years at least of service at home, except in India, where, on account of the great distance and the heavy expenditure involved in frequent interchanges of regiments, it has not been deemed expedient to relieve them more frequently than once in every fifteen years.

NOTION OF A JUDGE'S DUTY.—A writer in the *Daily Wisconsin* says:—"When I first came to Wisconsin I chanced to meet an enemy of Judge Habbell; and being a stranger, and no doubt a little inquisitive, I asked him what were the grounds of his dislike to the judge. 'Why,' said he, 'I helped to elect him, and the very first suit I had in court he refused to charge the jury in my favour.' This reply astounded me. It was a 'clunker,' sure enough, and suggested a long train of recollections on the policy and expediency of an elective judiciary."

ITALIAN RAILWAYS.—In the *Monitore Toscano* we have the official text of the treaty between the Governments of Austria, Tuscany, Rome, Modena, and Parma, for uniting the Tuscan and Lombard Railways, and which affects English interests, inasmuch as a junction is proposed with the lines of the Maria-Antonia or Anglo-Italian Railway. The portion of the railway through the Papal territories is very short, but it is necessary to effect the present combination, and as a basis for an extension of the railway system towards Ancona. The railway system proposed begins with two arms, one from Piacenza, through Parma, and the other from Mantua, and which will unite at Reggio, proceeding thence by Bologna to Pistoja or Prato, in the Tuscan territories, where a union with the Tuscan railway system will be effected. The Tuscan Government undertake to complete the line between Pistoja and Lucca. It is proposed that the several lines shall be conceded to a company by contract, and that the Governments shall give every support and assistance, not only by legislative powers, but by affording a guarantee. There is thus a practical step taken for the advancement of the railway system in Italy.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BOX SECRETARY, SCOTIA.—Those clubs which are desirous of availing themselves of Mr. Löwenthal's services during his proposed tour through the northern and midland counties, should lose no time in communicating with him on the subject. Address to him at the St. George's Club, Cavendish-square, London.

AN OXFORD FRESHMAN.—You can obtain the Staunton Chess-men, and the Torrance Chess-board, we have no doubt, at Spiers and Sons' well-known establishment in the High-street.

BOOKWORM.—Cox's rare treatise, "Il Giuoco degli Scacchi" &c., was first published in 1765. We doubt if there are half-a-dozen copies in the country.

J. H. Staunton.—Thy are too easy, and are deficient also in constructive skill. Give a few months' study to D'Orrville Holton, Kling, and other authors, before you again attempt the difficult task of composing Chess problems.

LORDS & LADIES.—In moving to Queen's, a Pawn marches straight on to his eighth square, unless, at his last step, he have to take an adverse man, when, of course, he makes the capture diagonally.

M. H. Nellore.—Received with sincere thanks. They shall be duly examined and reported on.

JUDY.—A communication has been forwarded, and we shall await impatiently the promised communications.

DISPUTES.—You are quite right with regard to Enigma 685. As to 634 the words Black and White have been transposed. Look at it again and you will soon discover there is no mate in one move; your diagram is wrong.

R. H.—It shall be re-examined. We still suspect it is wrong. Problems of the suicidal description usually give much more trouble than they are worth, both to the composers and the editors; and, after all, nobody else will look at them.

DEKO.—There is no difference, but the change of form makes a destined n.

CRAB.—The position is one of great difficulty. Let us know who has to play, and we will examine the *modus operandi* attentively.

M. I. C. A.—We are pleased to hear again from our old correspondent. His problems shall be reported on next week.

C. M. J.—If two parties agree to play a game by correspondence they do not fulfil the agreement by playing it over the board. We think the best plan, in the case mentioned, is to begin *de novo*.

JOSEPHINE.—I have not got the work at hand; but, if you will write out the problem, we will send it to you. 2. The first is at 81; the second, at 28.

A. G. O.—Published monthly, at 21, King William-street, Charles-cross, price 1s. 6d. per Number.

DEBUTANT AND ST. EDMUND.—In Enigma 653, the White Kt should be placed on K 5th and Q 3d.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 401. by Dervon.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 402. by M. E. R. W. N. A., of Plymouth; Derg, Gregorius, Phillip, Midge, R. T. G. R. N., H. M. M. P., M. R.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 403. by Jody, M. E. R. St Edmund, Dervon.

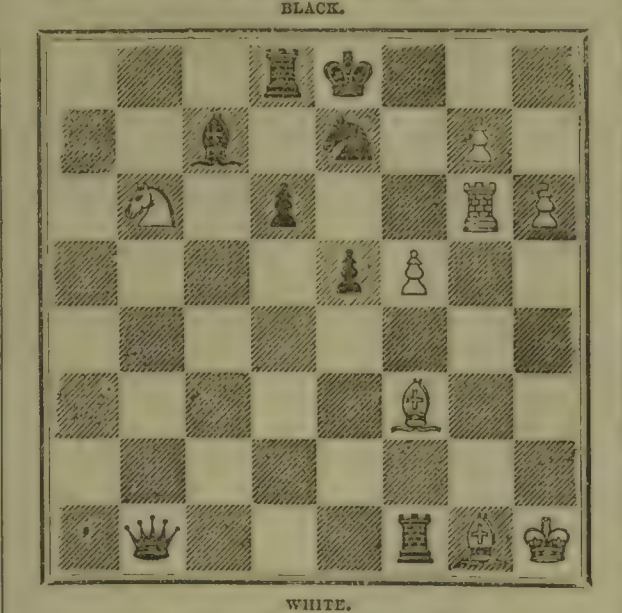
SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS. by Dervon, Jody, M. H. O., Volpox, St Edmund, &c. correct. All others a wrong.

* * * Any amateur disposed to play a game of Chess by correspondence, may hear of an opponent by applying to Mr. James Baker, Northwood, near Stanley, Staffordshire.

PROBLEM No. 404.

By the Rev. H. BOLTON.

This fine position was originally published as a problem of six moves; but the true defence having never been given, it has been set down prematurely by several writers as capable of solution in five moves. We have the distinguished inventor's authority for declaring that it cannot be solved under six moves; and that the real merit of the situation has never been discovered.



WHITE.
1. B to Q 4th
2. K to Q 2d (ch)
3. R takes Kt (ch)

BLACK.
Kt to B 7th (a)
Kt covers (best)
K moves

WHITE.
(a) 1. R to Q 2d
2. R to Q 2d

BLACK.
K to K 3d
K takes P (best)

WHITE.
1. Q to Q 4th (ch)
2. Q takes K on K B 5th

BLACK.
P to Q 4th (best)
P takes Q

WHITE.
3. R to K B 8th
4. R mates at Q 6th

BLACK.
Anything

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 403

WHITE.
1. Q to Q 4th (ch)
2. Q takes K on K B 5th

BLACK.
P to Q 4th (best)
P takes Q

WHITE.
3. R to K B 8th (ch)
4. Kt to Q 4th—Mate

BLACK.
K takes B

* Black has a variety of moves at this point, but none which can delay the mate.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 686.—By JODY.
White: K at Q 8th, R at Q B 2d, B at Q 3d, Kt at Q B 4th.
Black: K at Q Kt 6th

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 687.—By M. H., of Nellore.
White: K at K B 7th, R at Q B 4th, B at K B 3d, Kt at Q B 6th; Ps at K Kt 3d, K B 2d, K 5th, Q 3d, Q Kt 3d, and Q R 5th.
Black: K at Q Kt 4th; Ps at K Kt 5th, K 2d, Q 5th, and Q R 3d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 688.—By R. B. W., of Oxford.
White: K at K Kt sq, R at Q 5th, Bs at K B 6th and Q R 4th, Kts at Q sq and Q Kt 7th; Ps at K Kt 3d and 5th, K 2d and 6th.
Black: K at K B 4th, Q at Kt sq, R at Q R 3d, Bs at K 3d and Q R 8th, Kt at Q R 4th; Ps at K R 4th, Kt Q 3d and 7th, and K 4th.

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

The tediously protracted match between Messrs. Löwenthal and Williams has at length terminated, as was expected, in favour of Mr. Löwenthal. The score at the conclusion giving—

Löwenthal	7 games.
Williams	5 "
Drawn	4 "

* In the contest between Messrs. Dawson and Lowe, the former has gained four games, the latter two, and one game has been drawn.

MEETING OF THE LINCOLNSHIRE CHESS-PLAYERS.

The Lincolnshire Chess gathering took place, as was announced, on the 9th inst.; and, notwithstanding a day of incessant rain, and the remoteness and comparative obscurity of the place of rendezvous, a numerous and most respectable body of amateurs, consisting of the clergy and many of the resident gentry, together with visitors from some of the adjoining counties and from the metropolis, were assembled to do honour to this, the first meeting of Calissa's votaries which has ever been held in Lincolnshire. Amongst the most conspicuous of the residents and visitors, all of whom appeared to take the liveliest interest in the amusements of the day, were—the Rev. Sir Charles Macgregor, Bart.; the Rev. H. Mackan, the Vicar of Calistor; the Rev. Horatio Bolton, the Rev. J. T. Bell, the Rev. S. Turner, the Rev. Mr. Padley, the Rev. Mr. Stevenson; George Skipworth, Esq., the Lord of the Manor; Dr. Ellis, Dr. Mackintosh, H. Staunton, Esq.; R. M. Drake, Esq.; A. B. Skipworth, Esq., the hon. secretary of the Calistor Chess Club; J. T. Dixon, Esq.; J. P. Dixon, Esq., the treasurer of the club; Thomas Kirkley, Esq.; Herr Löwenthal, the celebrated Hungarian chess-player; S. Newham, Esq., and several members of the Nottingham club, besides a host of amateurs from other parts of Lincolnshire.

The most attractive and delightful feature in the interesting *réunion* was the presence of a gay bery of ladies, most of whom were evidently well versed in all the intricacies of the beautiful game they had met to celebrate, and who took and maintained their places in the lists, with a gallantry and skill which excited general admiration even from the veteran players of the other sex.

Upon the termination of the day's sport the party sat down to a handsome dinner, at the chief hotel, and the festivities were carried on apparently to the enjoyment of every one, until a late hour in the evening.

EXHIBITION TRAINS ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—One of the last Exhibition trains on this line consisted of 151 carriages, containing about 5000 persons.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It is expected that the Earl Granville, Paymaster of the Forces, and Lord Seymour, First Commissioner of Public Works, will be shortly added to the Cabinet.

Napoleon Bonaparte, son of Jerome Bonaparte, Governor of the Invalides, at Paris, visited Chelsea Hospital on Sunday. He was received by the military and civil authorities. He minutely inspected the interior of the establishment, and particularly inquired into all the arrangements so beneficently made for the comfort of the old veterans.

Upon the nomination of the Marquis of Salisbury, the Lord Chancellor has appointed William Fane De Silis and Louis C. Tenyson D'Encourt, Esqrs. to be magistrates for the county of Middlesex.

Malden-lane, adjoining the Great Northern metropolitan railway station at King's-cross, has been changed in name to "York-road," in accordance with the wish of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

In pursuance of an order from the Lords of the Treasury to that effect, the proper authorities of the revenue have given directions for thirty cases, marked "stone," and a quantity loose, which were brought over in the ship *Fortitude* with the Nineveh sculptures, to be delivered at the British Museum, having been imported for deposit in that national establishment.

Count Batthyany, the celebrated Hungarian nobleman, the companion of Kossuth in his exile in Turkey, has hired apartments in the Champs Elysees, Paris, where he purposes to lead a life of retirement.

M. Valée, keeper of the reptiles at the Paris Garden of Plants, observed, on the 14th July last, in the space reserved for turtles, six eggs lying on the sand. He took three of them, and placed them under the hatching apparatus; and on the 14th ult. he examined the eggs, and found a turtle about the size of a walnut, supposed to be the first that has ever been hatched by artificial means.

The King of Hanover remains so indisposed that he cannot receive his ministers on any business.

A young man, named Murray, died on Thursday week, at Belfast, from the loss of blood consequent on the extraction of a tooth.

A fatal catastrophe attended the final meeting of the general assembly of German Catholic associations, held at Mayence, in Hesse Darmstadt, on the 10th inst. Whilst one of the members was making a speech, a cry of fire was heard to issue from the body of the crowd. It seems that one of the gas-lamps having been accidentally broken, a slight escape of gas caused an explosion. The gas was immediately turned off, but the sight of the fire had created a panic amongst a part of the crowd in one of the galleries. A rush was made for the staircase, which became so crowded that several persons were suffocated before it was discovered that all fear of fire was over.

A new line in the Lake district is proposed to be called the Ulverstone, Furness, and Fiel Harbour Railway.

An unusually large number of persons are now leaving the neighbourhood of Shereen, and emigrating to America. Twenty-four persons connected with one family left at Michaelmas. Four labourers have recently gone, leaving their families, consisting of more than twenty persons, to the charge of the Sheppy Union.

The Royal visit to Manchester has not, we regret to say, passed over without three fatal accidents. A girl named Louisa Teal was shot in the eye by the wadding from a cannon, fired by a youth named James Alcock, and he has been committed for manslaughter. An infant was also squeezed to death in its mother's arms, on Friday night; and a man was crushed by a cart wheel against a barrier.

The Emperor of Austria has ordered the prosecution against sixty-three individuals implicated in the Hungarian revolution to be dropped. The sentences on the rest of the delinquents will be published before the end of the year.

The Duke of Nemours has purchased the domains of Leitomischel, in Bohemia.

The question between France and Germany relative to the navigation of the Rhine is expected to be settled definitely before the 1st of January. Meanwhile, Bavaria, Baden, Nassau, and Hesse have agreed to admit France to the enjoyment of equal rights of navigation on that stream up to December 31. The *Bulletin de Paris* asserts that Prussia, which had hesitated, has also consented to this arrangement.

The *Malouin*, with 140 emigrants for California, sailed from Havre on Saturday morning.

Three "Bloomerists" made their appearance on the Boulevards, at Paris, on Saturday, and attracted so much inconvenient attention, that they were obliged to take refuge from the crowd in a brougham.

The *New York Tribune* says that the use of the new female costume is greatly on the increase, and adds of the Bloomers: "We are glad to observe a better behaviour toward them by the sovereign public. It is one benefit, at least, of the increased adoption of the dress. Bloomers are getting to be too general to excite surprise or ridicule."

On Saturday a new candidate made his appearance in the field for the purpose of contesting the county of Hertford against Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart. (Protectionist), at the next vacancy. The gentleman is Mr. C. W. Fuller, of Youngsbury, in the county. He comes forward in the liberal interest.

Fatthew Mathew is now in New York, expecting shortly to return to his native land. A letter has been written by Henry Clay to Mr. Henry Grinnell, warmly recommending a united effort on the part of our citizens to relieve the devoted apostle of temperance from the peculiar embarrassments which he has incurred in the discharge of his self-sacrificing mission.

The Perth papers state that his Grace the Duke of Leeds and party, at Mar Lodge, have brought down upwards of 90 fine stags in the forest during the season.

The Earl of Arundel and Surrey left Limerick on Thursday week, with the intention of proceeding immediately with the Countess to a southern continental climate for the benefit of his Lordship's health, which is rather in a delicate state.

A characteristic duel, in which one of the parties was slain, occurred in Brownsville, Texas, on the 8th ult. On Sunday evening, about eight o'clock, says the American paper, a dispute arose between Mr. W. H. Harrison, of that city, and Mr. W. G. Clarke, of Port Isabel. A sort of informal duel with five shooters, was proposed and accepted in the instant in the street. They went out and at fifteen paces commenced the contest. Both pistols missed fire in the first attempt; the deceased's pistol missed fire a second time; his antagonist fired without effect, and again fired a second time, when the deceased fell by a shot near the region of the heart. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Mr. Harrison, but he passed the river into Mexico before it could be executed.

Some American gentlemen who have been on a visit to the negro colonies of Canada, contradict the oft repeated assertion that the negro population of Canada are in a miserable condition. They report that the coloured inhabitants amount to over 30,000, and are generally represented by the white population as good, moral, and industrious citizens; and that the destitution and suffering which is reported to prevail is exaggeration. The only assistance they stand in need of is in maintaining schools and the advancement of religion.

The *Austrian Correspondent*, a semi-official journal of Vienna, declares that the English Government, in tolerating the demonstrations in favour of Kossuth, acts contrary to national propriety, and to the obligations of international law.

The *Gazette of the Empire*, of Austria, announces that the Prussian Government has addressed to the governments of the great powers a circular note, in which it is stated that the Cabinet of Neuchâtel is under the government of the King.

According to the German papers, the Court of Rome intends establishing a Catholic bishopric at Hamburg.

Several arrests have just been effected in Dresden. It is said that a plot has been discovered there, connected with that of the heads of which were not long since arrested at Berlin. At Hamburg, also, perquisitions have been effected, and one writer, M. Bruning, arrested.

No decision has yet been given by the Board of Inland Revenue to the several railway companies whom they have called upon for the payment of the passenger duty (one eighth of a penny per mile) on the excursion traffic; and it is, therefore, concluded by the railway companies that the board will proceed in the Court of Exchequer in the next term for the recovery of the amount.

An ordinance of the police, placarded in Paris, enacts that, in order to diminish the obstacles to circulation, the hawking about the streets, either in hand-carts or by hand, of household utensils, playthings, boxes, stationery, cutlery, or other articles for sale, shall cease from the 1st of February next. Exceptions are, however, to be made in favour of hawkers of fruit, vegetables, and turf for fuel; but they are not to be allowed to traffic within a certain distance of the *halles*.

Mr. William R. Collett, formerly a member of Parliament, chairman of the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company, of the Commercial Bank of the London, and of the Imperial Slate Quarry Company of Ireland, and connected with a number of other public enterprises, has surrendered in bankruptcy at Dublin.

The tower of South Molton church, during a violent storm last week, was struck by the electric fluid and seriously injured.

The number of schools receiving aid from Government in the county of Northumberland is 10; and in the county of Durham 32. The number of apprentice-teachers is:—In Northumberland, boys, 27; girls, 14; total, 41; in Durham, boys, 54; girls, 37; total, 91.

Messrs. Peto and Betts, the contractors for the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway, have issued notice that they will not allow the sub-contractors on the line to carry on the truck system.

Nothing in the way of actual through communication with the Continent and the metropolis has yet been accomplished by the submarine telegraph, although the cable has now been "submarine" more than a fortnight, neither has the communication been carried out between the South Foreland and the South Eastern Company's telegraph at Dover.

The treaty between Bavaria and Austria, for regulating the navigation of the Danube, provides that the river shall be free of transit dues from its source down to Presburg.

The *Milan Gazette* of the 6th, states that the Adds, the Brents, and other streams have overflowed their banks, and that fears are entertained of an inundation not inferior nor less disastrous than that of two years ago.



EMBARKATION OF HER MAJESTY FROM THE LANDING-STAGE, LIVERPOOL.



THE ROYAL EXCURSION ON THE RIVER MERSEY.—(SEE PAGE 482.)



THE "RACER" CLIPPER PACKET-SHIP, OF NEW YORK.

COLOSSAL INDIAN GUN.

WE have been favoured with the accompanying Sketch of a very curious and colossal piece of Indian ordnance, lately discovered in the bed of the Bhagretti River, at Moorshedabad, in Bengal.

Unlike any cannon of the present day, this piece consists of two separate portions—the huge cylinder that forms the barrel, and the smaller piece, or breeching, which alone was loaded, and, when required for use, was lashed on with ropes or chains to the hinder part of the large cylinder, and fired.

The hollow cylinder (for it is open at both ends) is of wrought iron, and of very coarse workmanship, being constructed of iron hoops embracing longitudinal bars, but, by rust and age, all appearing to be one and the same uneven mass. The Cannon has been vastly strengthened by eleven powerful and massive rings, that encircle the cylinder at the distance of ten inches apart. An attempt has been made to ornament the face of the vent and last muzzle ring; the former by a rude Van dyke edging to the vent, the latter by a row of round bead-like excrescences. Between the muzzle and the last vent-ring are a quantity of bronze, or copper, longitudinal small bars let into the iron of the gun, probably for side sights, perhaps for ornament.

As no attempt ever appears to have been made to bore the gun, the cylinder is anything but smooth, the bars rising and falling in some

places a full perpendicular half inch. How a cannon ball would behave passing over or out of such a bore, it is hoped, experience never informed the maker, as nothing but the most disastrous consequences could possibly result from firing such a dangerous machine. Many large guns exist in India, that have, at different periods, been cast by kings and princes, but have never been fired; the present Gun may be one of the many.

The whole length of the hollow cylinder is 12 feet 2 inches; bore, 18½ inches; length of detached breeching, 4 feet 3 inches.

No interest is attached to the Gun, but it is believed by some to have been manufactured and intended to be used against the Mahrattas, who in days gone by, after having traversed nearly the whole of India, were in the habit of making descents upon the city of Moorshedabad.

Mr. H. Torrens, the agent of the Governor-General at the Court of his Highness the Nuwab Nazim of Bengal, has had the gun exhumed from the sand of the Bhagretti River, and placed opposite to the Nuwab's Palace, at Moorshedabad.

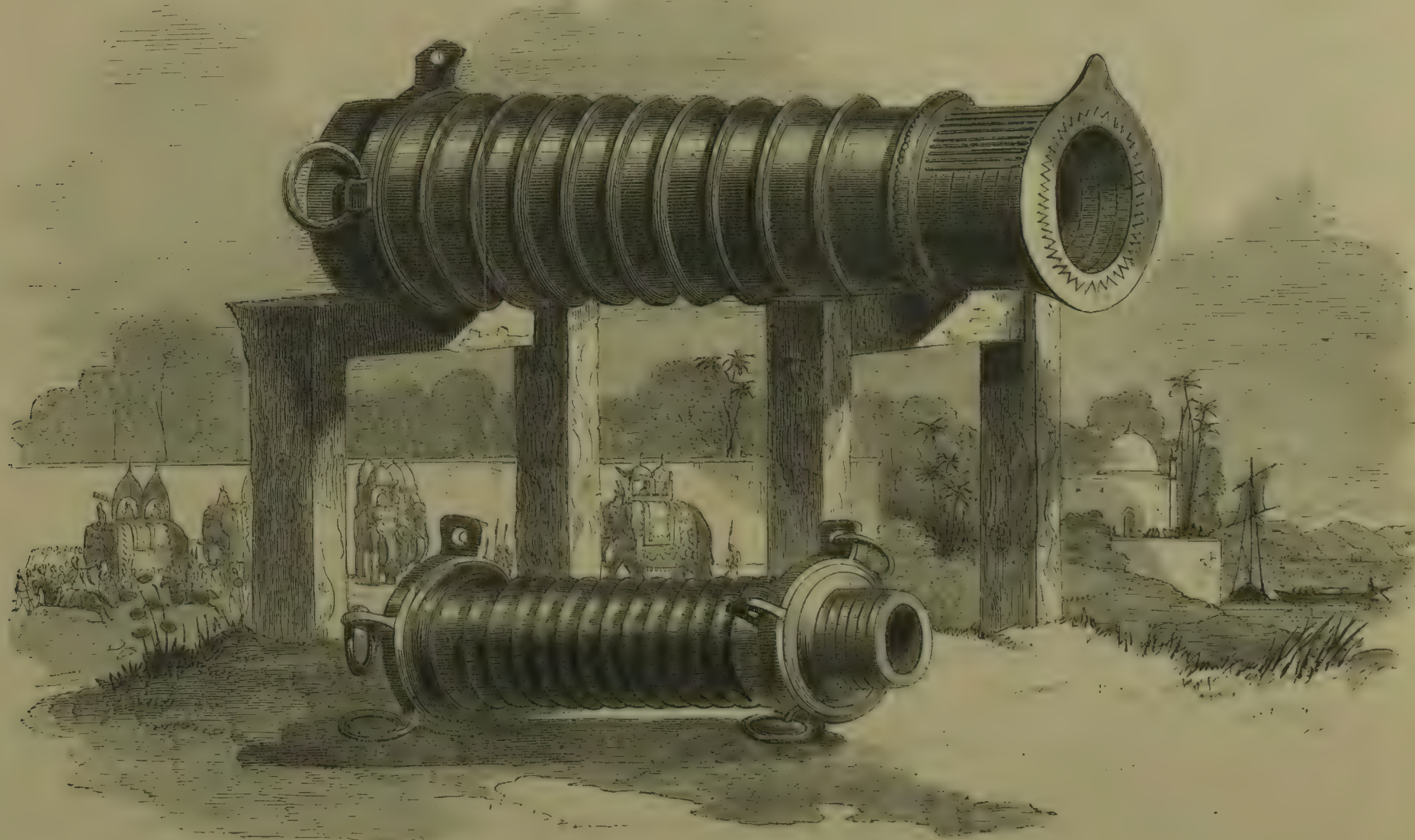
THE CLIPPER SHIP "RACER."

H. W. STEELE, COMMANDER.

This splendid vessel has recently been built upon the Merrimack River, New-

bury Port, at a cost of £25,000. She is owned by David Ogden and others, of the city of New York, and is designed for the St. George's Cross line of Liverpool packets. The *Racer* is 200 feet long on the keel, 207 feet on deck, 42 feet 6 inches in extreme breadth of beam, 24 feet depth of hold, 7 feet between decks, and registered 1696 tons. Her estimated load line is 20 feet draught; she has 10 inches dead rise at half floor, and has three decks. She is long, and pretty sharp, yet not so much so as to prevent her being a large carrier, and at the same time a fast sailer. Her sheer is beautifully graduated; and, with her smooth finish, she presents a truly noble appearance. She is provided with large loading ports, one on each side, in the upper between decks and two on a side in the lower between decks. Her bow is ornamented by a finely carved and gilded representation of the head of a race-horse; and the name *Racer*, in heavy gold letters, occupies the trail-boards. Her stern is rounded, and has a beautifully formed appearance, it is ornamented with a large spread eagle, carved and gilded, and also her name and port of hail.

In stepping on board this fine vessel, one is surprised at the immense deck, which, spacious in itself, is so arranged as to give the best opportunity for working the ship. Her form here presents itself in great beauty. Between the fore and main mast is a large house, 47 feet by 18, in which are apartments fitted



COLOSSAL GUN LATELY FOUND IN BENGAL.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The tree-falls are about to assume that mixed character which has become so fashionable at the end of the season. Thus, at Newton, on Wednesday, we shall have racing and steeple-chasing combined; and a similar compound on the two following days, at Hereford—the latter showing by far the best prospect in paper. There will be some flat racing at Hatfield, on Tuesday; and at Northallerton, on Thursday and Friday. The coursing fixtures are as follow:—Monday: Newmarket Club, the Wiltshire Champion, and Newcastle. Tuesday: Etrick Forest and Middlesex. Wednesday: Dalry. Thursday: South Lancashire; and Friday: Turfiff.

LATEST BETTING AT NEWMARKET.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.		
10 to 1 agst Breba	12 to 1 agst Carl (1)	12 to 1 agst The Horlet
10 to 1 — Newminster	12 to 1 — Candewick	
KENT.		
9 to 1 agst Noble (1)	20 to 1 agst Elmslie	25 to 1 agst King's (1)
12 to 1 — Claverhouse	25 to 1 — Maidstone	50 to 1 — Little Harry
100 to 6 — Augur	25 to 1 — Elcot	

NEWMARKET SECOND OCTOBER MEETING.—MONDAY.

£50.—Mr. Graiwicke's Landgrave (Flatman), 1. Mr. Morris's Vatican (F Butler), 2.
HANDICAP SWEETSTAKES of 20 sovs each.—Mr. Barker's Lily (Charlton), 1. Lord Cluden's Colicula (G Mann), 2.
SWEETSTAKES of 200 sovs each.—Mr. Greville's Scarecrow (Flatman), 1. Sir R. Pigot's Father Thamus (Robinson), 2.
MATCH, £100.—Mr. W. E. Hughes's Sophistry (Charlton), 1. Lord Exeter's Turtle (Flatman), 2.
£50.—Mr. Stephenson's bl. c. Ravenswing (Pearl), 1. Mr. J. Arnold's Little Harry (A. Day), 2.
MATCH, £200.—Duke of Bedford's Bordeaux (F. Butler), 1. Lord Strathmore's Garforth (J. Marson), 2.
SWEETSTAKES of 50 sovs each.—Lord Derby's Iris (F. Butler), 1. Mr. Greville's Heese Homburg (Flatman), 2.
SWEETSTAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Rogers's Pulcherrima (Rogers), 1. Sir R. Pigot's California (Robinson), 2.

TUESDAY.

SWEETSTAKES of 5 sovs each.—Mr. Sherring's Grand Duchess (Hiett), 1. Mr. Stephenson's Sardanapalus (Flatman), 2.
THE ROYAL STAKES of 200 sovs each.—Mr. Greville's Ariosto (Flatman), 1. Lord Exeter's Mida (Norman), 2.
THE CREAMWICK STAKES of 25 sovs each.—Mr. Bevil's Mrs. Taft (Steggles), 1. Mr. Greville's Barcelona (Harding), 2.
THE CLEARWELL STAKES, of 30 sovs each.—Lord Ribblesdale's Kingston (J. Merson), 1. Duke of Richmond's Harbinger (Flatman), 2.
HANDICAP of 15 sovs each.—Duke of Bedford's Newport (F. Butler), 1. Mr. Etwell's Knight of the Whistle (Charlton), 2.

WEDNESDAY.

THE OATLANDS (HANDICAP) PLATE, of £50.—Mr. Morris's Vatican (F. Butler), 1. Mr. R. Barrow's Abdallah (Sharp), 2.
HANDICAP SWEETSTAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Snelling's Heroine (Charlton), 1. Sir R. Pigot's Eolus (G. Mann), 2.
THE TOWN PLATE of £50.—Mr. Combe's Necklace (S. Rogers), 1. Lord Exeter's Little Jack (Norman), 2.
SWEETSTAKES of £10 sovs each.—Mr. H. Stebbing's Cerito (Basham), 1. Mr. Tomkins's Urbanity (J. Sharp), 2.
HANDICAP SWEETSTAKES of 15 sovs each.—Mr. Payne's Freedom (Flatman), 1. Mr. Magennis's f. by Epirus (Wells), 2.
THE BEDFORD STAKES of 50 sovs each.—Mr. J. Arnold's Little Harry (A. Day), 1. Lord Exeter's Ambrose (Marlow), 2.

HOLYWELL HUNT RACES.—TUESDAY.

THE REVIVAL HANDICAP.—Forest Deer, 1. Lady Agnes, 2.
THE MOSTYN STAKES.—Mr. R. Martin's Wilmont, 1. Mr. Cotgrave named Warwick, 2.
WEDNESDAY.
THE PENGWERN STAKES.—Truth, 1. Agnes, 2.
THE HOLYWELL HUNT STAKES.—Calculator, 1. Proctor, 2.

AQUATICS.—A scullers' match between F. Campbell and T. Hubert, the former of Lambeth, and the latter of Milbank, came off on Monday—the distance being from Putney to Mortlake, for £20 a side. Hubert having won the toss for choice of stations, went to the middlesex side of the centre arch of the antiquated wooden bridge, and Campbell took the Surrey side. An even start was effected, and shortly after Campbell drew slightly in advance. He gradually drew a head, and opposite the Star and Garter he was half a length in advance, in spite of the strenuous exertions of his opponent. An excellent race ensued to the Crab-tree, where Campbell was a boat's length distant from that of Hubert, and in going through Hammersmith Bridge he was still gaining. At this point all went through the Surrey arch, when, just above the bridge, Campbell's cutter pressing Hubert's boat, he accidentally fouled his scull against the stern of the cutter. Hubert, on this occurrence, was called upon to desist from rowing, and he complied, when he continued the distance to Mortlake, following Campbell.

MATCH BELOW BRIDGE.—On Tuesday a race took place between John Blackmore and J. Allen, below bridge watermen, for £25 a side. The distance was from Erith to the Venus, at Charlton. The Fairy steam-boat, which was to accompany the match, started from Woolwich for Erith, which it reached about three o'clock. Shortly after the start took place, and a very gallant struggle ensued. Blackmore had the lead at starting, which he kept for some time, closely followed by Allen, who pulled up in fine style. The competitors were then scull and scull for a considerable distance, when Allen shot a head of his opponent. He kept the lead, and reached the Venus a short distance in advance of Blackmore, amidst the cheers of his friends.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The facility of procuring money from private channels during the shutting of Reduced and New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, has caused the amount borrowed of the Bank of England this quarter to be unusually small. This has immediately affected the price of Exchequer Bills and India Bonds, it being evident from the above fact that a large amount of now unemployed capital remains. The funds have also shown a firm and upward tendency; and, although the Paris Bourse has been agitated by the resignation of the French Ministry, Consols advanced on Wednesday from Monday's price of 96½ to 97, and to 97½ for immediate transfer on Thursday. Stock has been rather scarce since the setting on Tuesday; and, should this continue, the purchases of the Government broker, who, during the next quarter, will operate to the extent of £750,000, must render the scarcity greater, and, consequently, further enhance prices. The buoyancy of the market at the close of the week's transactions seems to favour this view, as the following list of official closing prices will demonstrate:—Bank Stock, 212½; Reduced, 96½; Consols, 97½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Ann., 97½; Long Ann., to expire Jan., 1860, 6 15-16; ditto, 30 years, Jan. 5, 1860, 7½; India Bonds, £1000, 58 p; ditto, under £1000, 54 p; South Sea Stock, 108½; Consols for Account, 97½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 52 p; ditto, £500, 52 p; ditto, Small, 52 p.

In the Foreign Market business has been limited; and on Tuesday a fractional decline, in consequence of sales predominating, was almost general. Buenos Ayres Stock has shown the most marked reaction, the quotation for the last transaction on the 20th ult. being 48, and on Wednesday only 44. Sardinian Scrip has again gradually receded to 3 discount. Mexican is a fraction better than last week. Spanish Five per Cents have quoted 20½ since Monday. A meeting of the bondholders is advertised for Monday next, to consider the best means of converting the bonds, and co-operating with the Commissioner who has arrived from Madrid for the purpose. It is understood that the Dutch Committee intend to take a certificate for the half of the coupon not converted, to establish a claim hereafter.

At the close of the week the market was inanimate, prices being, according to the official list—for Brazilian Bonds, Five per Cent., 87; Chilean Bonds, Three per Cent., 66; Grenada Bonds, One-and-a-Half per Cent., Ex Dec., 1849, Coupons, 14½; Mexican, Five per Cent., ex Jan. Coupons, 27½; Peruvian Bonds, Five per Cent., Account, 87½; Portuguese Four per Cent., 32½; Russian Bonds, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 101½; Sardinian Scrip, 3 dis.; Spanish Five per Cent., 1840, 20½; ditto, Account, 20½; Venezuela Bonds, Two-and-a-Quarter per Cent., 32½; ditto, Deferred, 11½; Dutch Four per Cent. Certificates, 90½.

Thursday was settling day in the Share Market, and a slight improvement in prices was the result, the differences being readily adjusted. The market has, however, fluctuated during the week, and remains anything but firm. Last quotations are:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate and Eastern Junction, 4½; Bristol and Exeter, 7½; Cheltenham, 11½; Eastern Counties, 6½; Great Northern, 15½; Great Western, 8½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 55½; Great Western, 15½; Leeds, Northern, 12; London and Blackwall, 6½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 9½; London and North-Western, 11½; London and North-Western, 9½; London and South-Western, 8½; Midland, 48; Newmarket, 7½; North British, 4½; North Staffordshire, 9; North and South-Western Junction, 1; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class A, 6½; South-Eastern, 19½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 18½; ditto, Extension, 13; York and North Midland, 19½.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—East Lincolnshire, 33½; Hull and Selby, 101; Wilts and Somerset, 91½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties Extension, New Six per Cent., 10½; Great Northern, 13½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 6; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 3½; Midland (Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham), 128½.

FOREIGN.—Great Indian Peninsula (£3 10s. paid), 4; Luxembourg (£11 paid), 2½; Namur and Liege, 6½; Northern of France, 13½; Paris and Strasbourg, 10½.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.—Consols have been steady to-day. The Three per Cent.—Money—are 97½; the Three per Cent. Reduced, 96½; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 97½. Bank Stock has been done at 212½; India Stk. c., 262. India Bonds are 54s. to 58s.; and Exchequer Bills, 48s. to 52s. premium. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares without material alteration.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE (Friday).—Coastwise, a fair average quantity of English wheat, 3530 quarters, has arrived in the port of London this week. Fresh up-to-day, the supply by land-supply was small; hence, the show of samples was very moderate, but the quality of the supply was good. Really fine descriptions sold steadily, at fully Monday's quotations. In the middling and inferior kinds, comparatively little business was transacted. Numerous offers for forward delivery came to hand from various districts. Rather over 5000 quarters of foreign wheat have reached us this week. Although only limited sales were reported, imports generally were firm, at full quotations. Floating cargoes were held at extreme prices, viz. 3s. 6d. for Polish Odessa. The total supply of barley was under 5000 quarters. New English moved off steadily, at fully late rates. Rather over 1000 quarters of Irish, in mail, the arrivals of which were 2000 quarters, but foreign samples were rather neglected. Very little was done. The receipts of English and foreign, in the whole, the trade was heavy, at generally satisfactory prices. Peas and beans were quite as dear; but beans and Indian corn were much neglected.

GRAIN.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 35s to 41s; ditto, white, 37s to 40s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 35s to 39s; ditto, white, 36s to 40s; grinding barley, 25s to 34s; distilling do., 24s to 29s; malted do., 25s to 31s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 46s to 50s; brown do., 44s to 48s; Kingston and Ware, 60s to 54s; Chualver, 55s to 56s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 20s; potato ditto, 19s to 25s; Young's and Cork, black, 16s to 19s; ditto, white, 17s to 21s; tuck beans, new, 25s to 27s; ditto, old, 27s to 30s; grey peas, 25s to 27s; maspis, 25s to 27s; white, 28s to 29s; bolsons, 28s to 30s per quarter. Foreign: Danish red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; barril, French, 33s to 35s per barrel. American flour, 18s to 33s per barrel. Canada, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Our market is well supplied with most new seeds, in which only a limited business is doing, at barely stationary prices. Cakes dull, but not lower:—Linseed, English, sowing, 60s to 65s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 45s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 44s to 50s; hemp seed, 32s to 35s per quarter. Coriander, 9s to 11s per cwt. Brown mustard, 7s to 8s; white do., 6s 6d to 7s 6d. Tares, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per bushel. English rapeseed, new, £21 to £24 per last of 100 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 17s to 17½s; ditto, foreign, 16s 6d to 16½s per 1000. Rapeseed cakes, 14s to 14½s per 1000. Canary, 37s to 40s per quarter. English clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s.

WHEAT.—The prices of wheat in the metropolis are from 6d to 6½d; of household ditto, 4½d to 5½d per 4lb loaf.

IMPERIAL WEEKLY AVERAGE.—Wheat, 35s 6d; barley, 25s 3d; oats, 17s 3d; rye, 25s 4d; beans, 28s 7d; peas, 26s 2d.

SIX WEEKS' AVERAGE.—Wheat, 37s 1d; barley, 25s 6d; oats, 18s 7d; rye, 25s 4d; beans, 28s 7d; peas, 27s 0d.

WHEAT.—Wheat, in 10d; barley, in 10d; oats, in 10d; rye, in 10d; beans, in 10d; peas, in 10d.

TEA.—For home use, as well as for export, the demand for most kinds of tea is steady, and prices are well supported in every instance. Common loose Congou is selling at 9½d to 10d per lb.

SUGAR.—Rather more business has been doing in m. at quietness this week, and in some instances the quotations have advanced 6d per cwt. Good to fine yellow Barbadoes is selling at 30s to 40s; old to middling Trinidad, 32s to 34s 6d; low and good middling 5½ Klits, 31s 6d to 34s; good middling Java, 35s 6d to 36s 6d; yellow Madras, 27s to 29s 6d; fine white Benares, 41s to 41s 6d; and fine grainy yellow, 41s to 42s per cwt. Refined goods are in improved request, at 4s to 4s 6d per cwt for brown lump.

COFFEE.—Our market has been in steady, and good ordinary native Ceylon has realised 40s to 40½d per cwt. In plantation kinds no change has taken place, but Mocha has gone rather lower.

RICE.—Though qualities have met a fair inquiry at full rates of currency. In closed rice we have very few transactions to notice.

PROVISIONS.—We have a moderate demand for Irish butter, the prices of which have, in some instances, an upward tendency. Carlow, Cionnel, and Kilkenny, 7s to 7½s; Waterford, 7s to 7½s; Cork, 7s to 7½s; Limerick, 6s to 7s; Tralee, 6s to 6½s; and Milnes 7s to 7½s per cwt. Foreign is held for rather more money, and fine parcels have realised 8s. 6d per cwt. Irish butter also, and the tallow higher. Fine weekly Lard, 10s to 12s; middling ditto, 7s to 8s; Devon, 8s to 8s 6d; and the tallow higher. Fine weekly Lard, 10s to 12s; middling ditto, 7s to 8s; Devon, 8s to 8s 6d; and the tallow higher. Fine weekly Lard, 10s to 12s; middling ditto, 7s to 8s; Devon, 8s to 8s 6d; and the tallow higher.

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MUSIC.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

Meyerbeer, who was so dangerously ill at Boulogne, is now in Paris still under medical treatment. He is ordered absolute quiet and cessation from his labours. To a director who lately applied to him about a new opera, he replied, "Speak to me about my will." The distinguished composer, however, is rallying, and, when well enough, will return to Berlin, his native city.

We hear of the large salaries received by the foreign artists in this country, but it is a great mistake to suppose that singers only obtain large salaries in London. Celebrated vocalists in any country get their price. The following scale of salaries at the Italian Opera-house in St. Petersburg, for the present season, from the 10th of October to the 24th of February, 1852, will afford some notion of the terms paid on the Continent:—Grisi and Mario, £4000 each—£8000; Madame Persiani, Tamburini, Tamburini, and Ronconi, £3200 each. Madame Castellan is engaged for the Italian Opera-house at Madrid.

DEATH OF ALEXANDER LEE, THE COMPOSER.—We regret to announce the decease of this popular composer, after a long illness, at his residence in Newton-terrace, Kennington, on Wednesday, the 8th inst. On that very evening a concert had been organised for his benefit at Frampton's Dancing Academy, in the York-road, but he expired in the afternoon. Alexander Lee was the son of Harry Lee, a well known boxer in his day, whose son had the patronage of the late Lord Barrymore. Mr. Alexander Lee at one period was lessee of Drury Lane Theatre, in partnership with Captain Polhill. He had been musical director of the Olympic and Strand Theatres, of Vauxhall Gardens, &c. He wrote the music for the piece of the "Invincibles," which had such a run, with Madame Vestris in the chief part at Covent Garden Theatre. To name the ballads of the late Alexander Lee would occupy a large space, for a more prolific song writer never existed. We may mention, however, amongst his works, "The Soldier's Tear," "Away, away to the mountain's brow," "Come where the aspens quiver," "I'll be no submissive wife," "Rise, gentle moon, "Kate Kearney," "Come dwell with me," "Pretty star of the night," "I've plucked the fairest flower," "Bird of love," "Meet me in the willow glen," "I'm a little drummer," "The butterfly was a gentleman," "The Pirate," "The Fairy,"

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

THE EXHIBITION AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

WE resume this week the subject of the Exhibition—its origin and its management—on which we offered in our last some few preliminary observations.

If the novelty of the undertaking occasioned the promoters of it to be altogether unprepared for the vast success, in a pecuniary point of view, which has attended it, so it may excuse them for many errors of omission and commission by which the opportunities which such an undertaking might have afforded have not been turned to the very best account; and if we now proceed to review the management of the Executive of the Great Exhibition, it is simply by way of providing a lesson of experience for the regulation of future undertakings of the kind which may occur in this country or elsewhere. Many of the sins of the Executive may be traced to the simple fact of their want of means in the outset, and their doubt as to amount of means which the sympathy of the public might place at their disposal. The project had to work its way into the favour and into the pockets of the public, and that against a strong tide of prejudice and opposition. And in this they had still a double task: they had to promise an alluring Exhibition to the sight-seeing public, and they had, at the same time, to canvass the manufacturers and producers for contributions in aid of the general display; and we know that in very many instances it was not till the very last moment that the local committees succeeded in inducing proprietors of goods to send them in, and then it was very often done as a personal favour to the energetic agent. In the midst of all this doubt and struggle it was that Mr. Paxton's letter came out, which to all the world seemed very like a tender of resignation of business on behalf of the whole body; and by many of the Mrs. Candour and Backbiter families was exaggerated into an actual declaration of bankruptcy. Added to this was the rumour that the Building itself was not water-tight, and could not possibly outlive the heavy rains at that time prevailing.

In this critical position of affairs, the Press, whose agents had been admitted to the inside of the Building, and who reported its actual condition, and its gradual furnishing forth with goods of all sorts, from all parts of the world, came to the rescue of the apparently devoted enterprise; and many British producers, who had hitherto held aloof, found themselves forced or shamed into sending in contributions to compete with those so abundantly transmitted by foreign rivals. One little month of tolerably fine weather, one little month of newspaper spoon-feeding, changed the whole aspect of affairs. Season tickets were eagerly bought; and when it was announced that her Majesty would honour the World's Industrial Congress by inaugurating its proceedings in person, the public became worked up to the wildest pitch of excitement to obtain ingress within the walls of the Crystal Palace. And here the Commissioners committed, or meditated the commission of, two grave errors, one upon the other; though they were fortunately prevented from carrying either into execution by the loud and unanimous voice of public opinion, and the good sense and good feeling of the Queen and the Prince Consort. The one was the proposal that her Majesty should inaugurate the greatest public institution of modern history in private, attended only by the Commissioners and a retinue of beefeaters and policemen. In private! Let those who recollect the vast and animated assemblage, which cheered and roared with ecstasy when the Queen of "Merry England" walked along the main avenues of the Crystal Palace on that glorious 1st of May, and then the shout of exultation when she declared the Exhibition open, contemplate the amount of *lèse majesté* and the depth of ignominy which would have been involved in denying her Majesty and her loyal subjects and foreign guests the heartfelt pride and satisfaction of that day's ceremonial! The other error of the Executive at this time, when it was determined that the public should be admitted, was the attempt to make a show of Royalty, by raising the price of season tickets—an attempt which, as soon as it came to the knowledge of the Prince President of the Commission, he very promptly reprobated and prohibited.

The exclusion of exhibitors was an error—a serious error, as regarded the enjoyment of the public, the results of the Exhibition, and the interests of the exhibitors. And this stupid injustice was perpetrated and persisted in, in the same paltry spirit which devised the idea of setting a premium upon the gracious smiles of our Queen; which farmed out the responsibility and privileges connected with the publication of the Catalogue as a property, instead of working upon it as a labour of love tending to the honour and usefulness of the whole undertaking; the same spirit of penury which formed the monopoly of retelling tea, coffee, ices, and "other light refreshments," at heavy rates of charge, and to caterers who insisted upon demanding 1d. for a glass of

"iced water" to wash down a thimbleful of ice, in face of the announcement that "water is given away," and in which, up to the close of the Exhibition, a deaf ear was turned to all suggestions for an abandonment of, or even a reduction upon the absolute shilling, on behalf of numerous industrious classes, as policemen, omnibus drivers, public schools, &c., who have but few opportunities of participating in the intellectual enjoyments of their fellow-citizens; the same spirit of penury and pence-gathering which originated many a little job, to the disparagement of the public interests, the lessening of their enjoyment of their own Exhibition—for was not the Exhibition the public's own, when it was made up of voluntary contributions from the manufacturing community, stored in a house built upon public property, and rescued from all risk of failure by the shillings of the multitude? All that the Commissioners can lay claim to is the glass-house, and that they only had through a happy accident; and which they wanted to get off their hands before the time arrived for opening its doors. The bare walls were thrown open to the public, and the public provided the entertainment, and found the company and the money. How little the Commissioners have done to reciprocate the liberal spirit of the public—to promote the interests of exhibitors, which was a secondary inducement—and the interests of science and knowledge, which was the paramount inducement to the undertaking—are questions which are very fairly debatable by public journalists.

In assembling together the richest assortment of natural products and manufactured wares, of machinery and philosophical instruments, from all quarters of the globe, which the world ever saw collected together, the first step was taken to the acquirement of a full knowledge of the state of human science and industry over the whole face of the earth; and the materials so obtained, if properly made use of, would have formed a complete store of practical knowledge, a perfect encyclopædia of human intelligence, which would have been invaluable as an authority—a starting-point for the future. But how if half these productions were promiscuously thrown together, badly classified, and therefore unattainable without guides or direction-posts? how if many of them were so inclosed under glass cases that it became impossible to examine their properties? and how if the peculiarities of nine-tenths of them were unintelligible to the general observer, without explanation from the owner or producer? and how if the owner or producer was excluded from the privilege of presiding over the portion of the intellectual banquet which he had provided? In all such cases, the Exhibition became an unprofitable and provoking blank and a delusion—unless, indeed, the Executive, who had driven away the legitimate and natural guardians of the various objects, had taken the task of expounding their properties upon themselves. But they did no such thing. They sold their bright in the Catalogue for a mess of pottage (£2200, and "a loyalty" of twopence upon every copy sold in the Building), as a commercial speculation. And when, in the excitement of catering for advertisements, the contractors forgot to take the necessary steps and engage the necessary assistance to collect and arrange the contents of the Catalogue, when the Catalogue was discovered to be a heavy lump, from which no information could be obtained; and when the "second edition," and the "second corrected edition," and each succeeding "corrected edition," was found to be as unintelligible as the original Simon Pure; when, in despair, the public—having spent successive shillings in successive visits and successive purchases of catalogues and guides and hand-books—still rushed wildly and hopelessly about, enquiring for Class A 995, or the Naval Architecture department, or the Raw Produce department, what did the Commissioners do? They issued a hand-bill, in which they announced that they had found out another job, involving another shilling's worth at their disposal, and had already farmed it to an enterprising commercial company. This document, which deserves to be preserved as a matter of history, ran as follows:—

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Approved and qualified persons to act as guides, showing visitors through the Building by the hour. Particulars.—Parties not exceeding three—First hour, 2s.; every other hour, 1s.: Parties not exceeding six—first hour, 6d. each person; every other hour, 4d. each person. N.B.—The person acting as guide will show all the principal objects in the Building. Apply to the Superintendent at the south entrance.—Office, — street, City.

After this, to ask your way, to ask the simplest question of a policeman or any functionary in the Building, was constructively an infringement of the rights and privileges of the Guide Company, and such applications were met with the reply—"There are guides appointed, and if you want information you must pay for it."

The foreign exhibitors, particularly the French, with their older experience in expositions and bazaars, perceived the importance of having some one on the spot to display and explain the merits of their wares, and generally did so at the cost of a season ticket; and, as a consequence, a very striking contrast was presented between the aspect and atmosphere of the foreign and the British departments. In the former, you were greeted with the blandest of smiles, welcome to examine, invited to touch—we will not say urged to purchase, the various beautiful objects, which, without such means of scrutinizing, might have lain as dead lumber in an outhouse, for all the spectator cared: in the latter, with few exceptions, all was still life—a huge town of shops without a shopman amongst them; and if you did but look a little closely,

and pull out your pocket-book to make a note, one of the thousand extra policemen appointed for Exhibition purposes interrupted you with an authoritative "You must not copy anything;" and if you did but lay a finger upon pot or plough-handle, Scotland-yard was in arms! And with respect to the locking up of goods, we will only instance one branch of manufacture, that of Locks and Keys, upon which we were anxious to obtain all the information we could for publication in this Journal; yet, although we made a dozen journeys to the hardware department, and hovered anxiously about the glass cases, filled with some five hundred different kinds of infallible locks, we were not until the close of the Exhibition enabled to inspect, or obtain any information concerning any one of them.

The regulation prohibiting the affixing of prices to articles exhibited might have had something to recommend it in the eyes of the Commissioners; but, upon the whole, it appears so clearly to be at variance with the grand object of the Exhibition—that of obtaining and promulgating information upon all points relating to the manufacturing interests and processes, both of ourselves and of other nations—that it ought not to have been persisted in after its impolicy had been pointed out. And surely the price at which any article may be produced is an important element of the value of the process by which it is produced; and to deny the manufacturer the privilege of announcing this particular, was as absurd as it was unjust. The exhibitors, however, soon got over this difficulty by resorting to the distribution of prospectuses, with priced lists of all their wares, and steam presses in one part of the Building were kept hard at work, throwing off reams of puffs for exhibitors in other departments; and the Executive Committee were so amused and gratified with this contravention of their orders, that they set about collecting, in the Building itself, fifty copies of all the puff-mongery of the Great Exhibition, for the purpose of being bound up and deposited in the Bodleian and other public libraries! In addition to this, the agents for the Foreign departments very early resorted to the expedient of printing "priced catalogues" of their goods; the Zollverein, Russia, Saxony, Austria, had each their handbook, completed with their details of £ s. d.; and very interesting they will be as materials for a new edition of the "History of Prices;" but when it came to the turn of the British exhibitor, he was referred to Messrs. Spicer and Clowes, "the contractors," who demanded a shilling a line for the insertion of the descriptions and prices of their goods. In short, the Great Exhibition was converted into a job, in its greater as well as its minor details.

We have not left ourselves space in this article to review the general contents of the Exhibition, and to see how far they have filled up the scheme which the mind's eye might have framed for it. We cannot help observing, however, that they have been wanting in many essential particulars, and were too generally not disposed to advantage. The manufacturing appliances of this country, which ought to have been the principal features of the whole affair, have been very inadequately represented; many branches of manufacture wholly absent; and the machinery which was sent in, consigned to a sort of back-shop, where they were crowded together, without order of arrangement, without space between them to inspect them in operation; and many of them, Nasmyth's steam hammer, to wit, not in operation at all, owing to the want of steam. The collections of raw materials, instead of being classed in groups comprising the various contributions from all parts, and those groups in convenient proximity to the machinery which respectively related to their manufacture, were scattered about in all directions, generally in the backways, in such a manner as to be utterly useless for the purposes of scientific research. Our vast navy and commercial marine; our shipbuilding has been wholly unrepresented, with the exception of a toy model of the *Queen* in the Transept, and a few models of lifeboats stowed very carefully out of sight, in the rear of the Western Gallery—a seclusion in which we only discovered them after many a fruitless voyage of discovery. The exclusion of works of painting from the scheme of the Exhibition we have already, in a previous article, commented upon, as most ill-judged. If it did nothing else, it converted the so-called Fine Art Court into a mere toy-shop—an object of ridicule to all observers of mature age.

In short, money-getting being the object, everything was sacrificed to show and sound; the most gaudy inutilities and commonplaces were thrust into the foreground, and plain usefulness was ordered to the rear, to shift for itself where it could. Is it to be wondered at, that, conducted upon this principle, the Great Exhibition of Industry became, to a great portion of the multitudes who thronged its avenues, an idle lounge—a huge bazaar—a covered Regent-street—a promenade *concert monstre*? Amid this state of things the Press again came to the rescue:—its various agents prying and scrutinizing in all quarters, and in spite of many difficulties, proceeding to unravel the web of confusion in which things left to shift for themselves had resolved themselves, to drag from concealment and expound to the reading public objects of real importance, which otherwise have been in a great measure overlooked; and by their labours they have preserved materials which will prove of value in aid of the history of art and of the progress of society. On the occasion of any future Exhibition of the like kind, however, those who have the management of it will do well to avoid some of the errors of judgment which we have felt it our duty to animadvert in the foregoing columns.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION—OFFICIAL AWARD OF THE PRIZES.

NOTE.—WHERE NO COUNTRY IS MENTIONED, THE EXHIBITOR IS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

UNCLASSIFIED COUNCIL MEDALS.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, for the original conception and successful prosecution of the idea of the Great Exhibition of 1851, joint medal with that granted for the model lodging-house in Class VII.

Chamber of Commerce, Lyons, for the collection which it exhibits, in which is shown the general progress made through their exertions in the silk manufactures of Lyons.

East India Company, the Honourable, for the very valuable and extensive collection, illustrating the natural resources and manufactures of India.

Egypt, the Pacha of, for the very valuable and extensive collection, illustrating the manufactures and natural resources of Egypt.

French Minister of War, for the part taken by him in exhibiting the valuable collection of raw products from Algeria.

Spain, the Government of, for the very valuable and extensive collection of raw products, showing the natural resources of Spain.

Tunis, the Bey of, for the very valuable and extensive collection, illustrating the manufactures and natural resources of Tunis.

Turkey, the Government of, for the valuable and extensive collection of raw products, showing the natural resources of Turkey.

CLASS I.—(JURY 1.)

MINING, QUARRYING, METALLURGICAL OPERATIONS, AND MINERAL PRODUCTS.

COUNCIL MEDAL.

Bérard and Co, France, process for washing and purifying minerals.

Brookeden, W, Cumberland lead, condenser and blocks.

Estivant Brothers, France, brass of superior quality.

Güttler, W, Prussia, treatment of arsenical ores, and the extraction of gold from them.

Kleisl, Baron von, Austria, iron of superior quality and manufacture.

Krupp, Fried, Prussia, cast steel of superior quality.

Pattinson, H L, process for treating lead ores, and separating silver from lead.

PRIZE MEDAL.

Abercarn and Gwythen Collieries Company, process for blasting, &c.

Adirondac Manufacturing Company, New York, United States, steel and iron.

Amand, Joseph, Belgium, quality of iron.

Archibald, C D, Nova Scotia, cast iron.

Bagnall and Jenson, section sample of coal from South Staffordshire thick seam.

Beznai, J, and Sons, rod iron.

Barry, A T, France, quality of steel.

Bickford, Smith, and Davey, safety fuse.

Bird, W and Co, collection illustrating the iron trade.

Blackwell, S, collection of iron ores, with descriptive catalogue.

Bowling Iron Company, the, Class XXII., quality of iron.

Buccleuch, the Duke of, apparatus for condensing the fumes of lead works.

Byers, J, the manufacture of lead.

Chaudoir, C and H, Belgium, brass and brass tubes.

Cocker, Samuel and Son, Class 22, quality of steel.

Colin, J R, France, polished granite and serpentine.

Delloye-Matthieu, C, Belgium, iron, sheet iron, and steel.

Demidoff, Messrs., Russia, iron and copper.

Derrville and Co, France, marbles from the Pyrenees.

Deysen, —, France, crucibles.

East India Company, the, Hon, India, Wootz: steel and manufacture.

Ebbw Vale Company, the, collection of manufactured iron, models, &c.

Egger, Ferdinand, Count Von, Austria, iron and steel.

Ferrier, Hon J, Canada, quality of iron.

Fischer, Anton, Austria, steel and iron, iron wire.

Gallicher and Co, France, quality of iron (known as Berry iron).

Gandillot and Co, France, iron tubes.

Gienanth Brothers, Bavaria, iron and steel.

Graham and Hallett, South Australia, specimens of copper from the mines of Burra Burra.

Greaves, J W, specimens of slates, &c, from Festinog.

Gronit and Co, France, copper tubes, &c.

Gueuvrin, Bouchon, and Co, France, millstones.

Hird, Dawson, and Hardy—Low Moor Company—(Class XXII), quality of iron.

Huth and Co, Prussia, steel.

Johnson, Cammell, and Co (Class XXII), quality of steel.

Johnson and Matthey, collection, metallurgical.

Jonghaus and Venator, Duchy of Hesse, geological maps.

Königsbühl, Royal Iron Foundry at, Prussia, cadmium.

Königsberg Silver Works, Sweden and Norway, silver ores, illustrative.

Landau, S, Prussia, lava mill-stones of Anascherd.

Lehrkind, Falkenroth, and Co, Prussia, steel.

Lemoussier Asturian Company, Spain, iron and steel.

McDonald, Major C, collection of turquoises.

Malapane, the Royal Iron Foundry at, Prussia, zinc.

Mansfeld, the Combined Mining Works of, Prussia, copper and copper smelting.

Méhu, J M F, France, apparatus for raising miners and materials.

Meinig, C, collection of grindstones, hones, &c.

Mills, R, plan for opening and closing doors in mines.

Moncheur, F and A, Belgium, quality of iron.

Montreal Mining Company, Canada, copper manufacture.

Morris, Jones, and Co, United States, plate iron.

Motala Iron and Engine Works, Sweden and Norway, quality of iron.

Maeseler, M L, Belgium, safety lamps.

Nassau, the Government Engineers of Mines of, Nassau, collection of mineral products and metallurgy of Nassau.

Naylor, Vickers, and Co, Class XXII., quality of steel.

Neuhass and Bloch, Switzerland, fine iron wire.

New Jersey Exploring and Mining Company, United States, zinc ores, iron (Franklinite) ores, smelting process, &c.

Northumberland and Durham Coal Trade, collection exhibited.

Nouvelle Montagne Zinc Mining Company, the, Belgium, zinc smelting and manufacture.

Orban, J M, and Son, Belgium, sheet iron.

Oxland, R, the separation of wolfram and tin.

Pommerœul Smelting Company, the, Belgium, quality of iron.

Ponomareff, Madame (Iron Works of Khamounitsky), Russia, sheet and other iron.

Poulet, J F, France, spun lead.

Remacle and Perard, Belgium, sheet iron.

Rochatz, C and Co, Prussia, zinc and its preparations.

Ruffar and Co, Prussia, zinc and zinc plates.

Russia, Imperial Manufactories of, Russia, iron and copper.

Schwarzenberg, Prince, Austria, iron and steel.

Selby and Johns, iron tubes and enamelled iron.

Sopwith, T, illustrations of lead manufacture, &c.

St Hubert, Ed de, Belgium, millstones.

Stolberg, Eschweiler Mining Company in, Prussia, lead and zinc.

Töpper, Andreas, Austria, sheet and bar iron.

Trenton Iron Company, U S, iron of fine quality, ores, &c.

Turton and Sons, Class 22, quality of steel.

Tuscany, Royal Mines of, Tuscany, illustrative mineral and metallurgical series.

Tuscany, Royal Technological Institute of, Tuscany, mercury ores.

Welsh Slate Company, the, slate from Festinog.

Wilkins and Weatherley—Class 22, fine iron wire.

Wülfersdorf Tin Plate Works, Austria, sheet iron for tin plates.

Vienna, Dépôt of Imperial Mines at, Austria, iron and steel (cast) and cinnabar.

Zois, Widow, Carl, Austria, quality of iron and steel.

CLASS II.—(JURY 2.)

CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PROCESSES AND PRODUCTS GENERALLY.

COUNCIL MEDAL.

Guimet, J B, France, artificial ultramarine.

Lardere, Count F de, Tuscany, boracic acid, and method of preparing it.

Longmaid, W, Class I., process for treating copper pyrites with common salt.

Prat and Agard, France, salts of potash, and other products of sea water.

PRIZE MEDAL.

Avignon, the Chamber of Commerce of, France, garancine.

Barnes, J B, valerianates.

Batka, Wenzel, Austria, metallic preparations, &c.

Bischof and Rhodius, Prussia, white lead.

Bleekrode, Professor S, Netherlands, oxide of zinc.

Blundell, Spence and Co, painters' colours.

Bobée (Widow) and Lemire, France, acetic acid and acetates.

Bonjean, J, Sardinia, ergotine.

Bonzwiller Mining Co, the, France, prussiate of potash, alum, &c.

Bramwell, T and Co, prussiate of potash.

Brosche, F X, Austria, succinic acid and oxide of chromium and uranium.

Brown, F, oxide of zinc.

Brown and Co, salts of ammonia.

Büchner, W, Grand Duchy of Hesse, ultramarine.

Bullock, J L, rare organic products.

Burt, S J, cantharidine.

Cappellemans, Deby, and Co, Belgium, pink salt, &c.

Cerceuil, L P, France, dyed cloths.

Cochius, E E, Prussia, prussiate of potash.

Colville, Middle Anna, France, colours for porcelain painting.

Conrad, W, France, chemical preparations.

Corradi, G, Tuscany, santonine and other chemicals.

Cournerie and Co, France, iodine, &c.

Courtiol, —, France, ultramarine.

Curtius, J, Prussia, ultramarine.

Dauplain, Gorton, and Co, ultramarine.

Davenport, J T, chemical products.

Davy, Macmurdo, and Co, glycerine, and various salts.

De Cavaillon, France, salts of ammonia.

Dentith, W, and Co, salts and colouring matters, and oxide of zinc.

Drouin and Brossier, France, printers' colours, &c.

Dufour, L, Sardinia, quinine.

Fouché-Lepelletier, France, chemical products.

Gademann, H, Bavaria, ultramarine.

Godfrey and Cooke, pharmaceutical products.

Hännel and Ellis, sulphate of copper.

Heinzen Brothers, Austria, cudbear and archil.

Hemingway, A and W, United Kingdom, salts of iron.

Herbert, F P, Baron von, Austria, white lead.

Herrman, O, Prussia, glacial phosphoric acid, &c.

Hills, F C, sal ammoniac.

Hopkin and Williams, chemical products.

Howards and Kent, alkaloids, and other preparations.

Hurler and Campsis Alum Co, alum and prussiates.

Huskisson, J W and II, chemical products.

Jobst, F, Wurtemberg, quinine.

Kent, J H, dried pharmaceutical herbs.

Kuhlmann Brothers, France, chemical products.

Kunheim, Dr Louis, Prussia, pink salt and oxide of uranium.

May and Baker, chemicals, mercurial preparations.

GREAT EXHIBITION.—AWARD OF PRIZES.

(Continued from page 504.)

Sturge, J and E, red phosphorus
 Vieille Montagne Zinc Mining Company, Tke, Belgium,
 oxide of zinc
 Wagemann, Soybell, and Co, Austria, chloride of potassium
 allch, Dr N, collection of chemical and pharmaceutical
 preparations
 Ward, J, iodine, &c
 Watt, W, iodine, &c
 Watts, J, chemical and pharmaceutical products
 Weiss, J H, Prussia, red lakes
 Wesenfeld and Co, Prussia, sulphate of soda
 Wisemann, A and Co, Prussia, products of distilled schist
 Wilson, J and Son, alum
 Winsor and Newton, artists' colours
 Young, J, stannate of soda, mineral oil, paraffine from
 coals, &c
 Zimmer, C, Frankfurt-on-Maine, quinidine
 Zuber, J and Co, France, ultramarine

CLASS III.—(JURY 3.)

SUBSTANCES USED AS FOOD.

COUNCIL MEDAL.

Borden, Gall, jun, United States, for the preparation called
 "meat biscuit"
 Darblay, —, Jun, France, for the gruaux and household
 flour, of very fine quality, obtained by his novel and eco-
 nomical process
 Grar, N and Co, France, for the sugar obtained from beet-
 root by the barytic process
 Lawson, Peter, and Son, for their admirably displayed, very
 complete, instructive, and scientifically arranged collec-
 tion of the vegetable products of Scotland
 Masson, E, France, for dried vegetables, prepared by his
 new and economical process
 Serret, Hamoir, Duquesne and Co, France, for beet-root
 sugar, procured by a method, the result of which is to
 save valuable substances previously lost in the manufac-
 ture, and consequently to reduce materially the price of
 the sugar itself

PRIZE MEDAL.

Abbas Pasha, Egypt, soft white wheat
 Albert, II R II Prince, sample of beans and winter oats
 Albrecth, Greenhill and Co, Ceylon, a very fine series of
 cinnamon
 Aska Sugar Factory, Madras Presidency, India, Ganjam
 sugar
 Assam Company, assortment of teas
 Astagram Sugar Company, India, different kinds of sugar
 Anderson, G and Co, British Guiana, sugar
 Aviles, Commune de, Spain, a Montanches ham
 Baguer, —, Russia, wheat (Arnaout) from the government
 of Saratoff
 Barn, T A, Cape of Good Hope, soft wheat
 Barnes, W, United States, maple sugar
 Batty and Feast, pickles
 Baup, H, Switzerland, for meats preserved by simple de-
 siccation
 Bazin, —, son, France, a new variety of wheat, and an im-
 portant collection of agricultural produce
 Bell, T, United States, soft wheat from Genesee
 Benson, W, a fine selected series of varieties of American
 and other tobacco, raw and manufactured
 Blondel Gaston and Co, Sardinia, rice
 Buck, Peter, and Son, oatmeal and wheat flour
 Cabanes and Rambie, France, flour (thirds)
 Carstens, D H, Lubeck, excellent preserved meats
 Chetev, Jun, France, preserved meats and vegetables
 Chitty, E, flour (best whites)
 Christie, D, Canada, white wheat
 Clarence, R, Cape of Good Hope, dried fruits
 Claus and Caron, Belgium, cane sugar
 Clemens, J, Malaga raisins and Jordan almonds
 Cohen and Orr, Havannah cigars (Hugues brand)
 Copland, Barnes and Co, preserved meats and vegetables
 Cossacks on the estates Petrosskaja and Nova-Spasskaja,
 Russia, wheat, black and blue-eared, called Boolgarka
 Crepel-Delisse, T, France, beet sugar
 Da Fonseca Vax, Pinto, Portugal, dried fruits
 Damainville, France, artificial honeycomb
 Dean, L, United States, maple sugar
 Dean, Day, and Deane, Van Diemen's Land, white wheat
 De Arietta, Jose Joaquin, Spain, sugar from Havannah,
 prepared by the vacuum process in the plantation itself
 De Beauvoys, Ch, France, a hive on the plan of Huber
 De Cabanas et Cabazal, La Hile, Spain, cigars of Havannah
 De Sandoval and Co, France, chocolate
 De Zulneta, J, Spain, sugar from Havannah
 Dill and Mulchahey, United States, Cavendish tobacco
 Duffield, C, United States, ham
 East India Company, The Hon, India, a collection of rice,
 teas, spices, and cigars
 Enriquez, J N, Spain, cane sugar from Malaga
 Ershoff, Lieut.-General, Russia, fine samples of millets
 Etteib-Mehsen, Tunis, a collection of varieties of dates
 Faulkner, It and C, preserved fruits
 Féry, A, France, rice, from the Landes of Bourdeaux
 Feyoux, N D M, France, a series of féculas, and similar
 substances
 Fisher, Arthur, Canada, maple sugar
 Fortnum, Mason, and Co, a fine collection of dried fruits
 Fry, J S and Sons, a series of cocoa and other substances
 used in the preparation of chocolate
 Gamble, J H, preserved meats
 Garrislin, P, Sardinia, vino di Arancio
 Gomas, G L, Portugal, dried figs
 Gonzalez-Alber, Buenaventura, Spain, cigars of Havannah
 (Ramas)
 Grant, J H, United States, Cavendish tobacco
 Grose, H, Grenada, nutmegs
 Guinéry, Desandelles, and Co, France, preserved meat and
 vegetables
 Hallet, R and Sons, South Australia, wheat (white soft),
 wheat flour
 Hammond, W P and Co, Labuan, sugar from Siam
 Heath and Burrows, South Australia, wheat (white soft)
 Hecker and Brother, United States, Genesee flour
 Heriot, E T, United States, Carolina rice
 Hills and Underwood, malt vinegar
 Jeanti, Prevost, Perraud, and Co, France, beet sugar
 Jonas, E, and Brothers, English cigars, manufactured from
 Havannah tobacco
 Jones, B and Co, a collection of Havannah cigars, repre-
 senting the state of the English market
 Jones, D, Canada, white peas
 Jordan and Barber, Austria, Gruaux and common flour
 Kidd and Podger, flour
 Kirtland, B B, United States, a collection of maize, 31
 varieties
 Kouchelet, Count, Russia, a collection of corn and hops
 Lambert and Butler, English cigars, manufactured from
 Havannah tobacco
 Le Couteur, Col, Jersey, a series of wheats
 Lepelletier, Algeria, soft wheat
 Limoges, D, Canada, white peas
 Lundyfoot and Co, snuff
 MacClelland, Dr, India, isinglass, from the *Polynemus*
plicatus
 MacLienty —, Borneo, coffee
 MacKillean, J, white wheat
 MacPherson and Francis, Van Diemen's Land, wheat
 Magnin, J V, France, macaroni, vermicelli, and hard
 wheat of Auvergne
 Maille and Segond, France, wine vinegar aromatized
 Maund, B, hybrid wheats
 Medina del Campo, the Mayor of Spain, wheat
 Milligan, A M, Van Diemen's Land, biscuits
 Milton, A M, Class IX, improved cottage hives
 Monteiro, L A, chocolate
 Moore, E D, preserved milk and cream
 Newcastle, N S W Fresh Meat Preserving Company, New
 South Wales, preserved boiled mutton
 New York State Agricultural Society, United States, col-
 lection of wheats
 Paine, J M, Golding's hops
 Paoletti, F, Tuscany, macaroni, vermicelli, &c
 Payne, H, Trevitt wheat
 Perron, E, France, chocolate
 Portugal Royal Tobacco and Snuff Company, Portugal,
 cigars and snuff
 Purdie, W, Trinidad, nutmegs, cloves, black pepper, and
 cigars; cocoa, as prepared for the Spanish market
 Raymond and Schuyler, United States, flour (thirds)
 Raybird, Hugh, hybrid wheat
 Reinhardt, G, Canada, ham
 Richardson Brothers, roll tobacco and snuff

Richardson, Timothy, and Sons for Golding's hops, grown by
 Mr Phillips, of Offham, in Mid Kent
 Richter, Anton, and Co, Austria, beet sugar
 Kipley, P W, China, a large assortment of teas of the fi
 quality
 Ritchie and McCall, preserved meats
 Robb, J, Canada, biscuits
 Robinson, P, United States, Cavendish tobacco
 Roussanoff, —, Russia, wheat and flour
 Rousseau Brothers, France, beet sugar
 Schoolley and Hough, United States, ham (Cincinnati)
 Sellvanoff, —, Russia, oats, grown from English seed
 Shabelsky, Colonel, Russia, wheat (hard Odessa)
 Simpson, J and Co, Canada, wheat flour
 Smith, B, Canada, hops
 Snowden, R, coffee prepared by his process of separating the
 tough membrane from between the folds of the seed or berry
 Spiglaoff, Alexis, Russia, Russian cigarettes, from Russian-
 grown tobacco
 Squir, R, Canada, oatmeal
 Stein and Schröder, Grand Duchy of Hesse, hops
 Sablime Porte, The, Turkey, hard wheat, and a very fine
 collection of Turkish tobacco, also honey
 Travers and Co, a collection of spices
 Turpin, F A, France, chocolate
 Valencia, Province of, Spain, samples of rice
 Véron Brothers, France, gluten, granulated
 Vickers, James, Russian isinglass, Class IV
 Watrelot-Delespaul, France, chocolate
 Watts, R M, Canada, Polish oats
 Webb, Richard, Talavera wheat
 Webb Brothers and Co, Mauritius, sugar
 Wittekop and Co, Prussia, macaroni, vermicelli, &c

CLASS IV.—(JURY 4.)

VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL SUBSTANCES CHIEFLY
 USED IN MANUFACTURES, AS IMPLEMENTS, OR
 FOR ORNAMENT.

COUNCIL MEDAL.

Belfast Flax Improvement Society, The Royal, for the per-
 severing and successful efforts made to improve the qual-
 ity of the fibre of flax, as illustrated by the series of
 specimens exhibited
 Graux, Jean Louis—de Mauchamp, France, the origination
 of a new and valuable quality of wool, giving to the va-
 riety of merino the best quality for combing, and possess-
 ing increased strength, brilliancy, and fineness of fibre
 Grenet, L F, France, a new and improved mode of obtain-
 ing a pure, inodorous, and colorless gelatine from the
 refuse parts of animals, and valuable and diversified
 modes of applying the materials, as illustrated in the col-
 lection exhibited
 Mercer, John, Class XVIII, the process of modifying the
 fibre of cotton by the action of caustic alkali, whereby
 its physical and chemical properties are altered and im-
 proved in a most remarkable manner
 Popelin-Ducarre, France, for the novel and economical
 mode of preparing vegetable charcoal from the small
 branches of trees, and from annual plants

PRIZE MEDAL.

Abdul Hamid, Egypt, collection of raw produce
 Adams, John, flax
 Alcan, M, France, silk
 Almeida, Messrs, India, collection of lingoa wood
 Angola, The Governor of, 1850, Portugal, acula wood
 Arbutnot, Messrs, India, indigo
 Ardamsky Brothers, Russia, flax
 Ardun and Chancel, France, silk
 Aversong, Delorme, and Co, Algeria, palm fibre
 Bazley, T, Cape of Good Hope, cotton
 Beauvais, France, silk
 Bee, J F, British Guiana, cotton and woods
 Belleville Brothers, France, starch, &c
 Berger, S, Class III, rice starch
 Besnard, Richoux, and Genest, France, hemp, &c
 Bethell, J, preserved wood
 Birnbaum, Jacob, Austria, hemp
 Bishop, T, India, fixed oils
 Bissac, Louis-Emile, Belgium, oils
 Blair, D, British Guiana, cotton
 Blundell, India, collection of woods
 Bond, S, United States, cotton
 Boucherie, J A, France, wood preserved
 Boudon, L, France, silk
 British Guiana, The Royal Agricultural and Commercial
 Society of, colonial produce
 Brouno-Bronski, Major, Count de, France, silk
 Brouss, Ecole de Siriciculture de, Turkey, silk
 Brown, W, New Zealand, Kauri gum
 Brownrigg, Van Diemen's Land, woods
 Brünneck, Von, Prussia, wool
 Burch, W, collection of dye substances
 Burn, K, Class III, cotton-seed oil
 Burnett, Sir W, preserved woods
 Busk, C J, Cape of Good Hope, red ebony wood
 Buttersworth, the Hon Lieut-Col, India, colonial produce
 Calderon, J, Spain, hemp and flax
 Canales, J, Spain, essential oils
 Cape of Good Hope, The Agricultural Society of, Cape pro-
 duce
 Castiva and Sons, Sardinia, silk
 Castelle, H, France, gelatines
 Champahet-Sargeas, J, France, silk
 Chuffart, —, Algeria, cottons
 Clarence, R, Cape of Good Hope, sheep's-tail oil
 Clausen, P, flax, and flax cotton, process of preparing it
 Cleghorn, Dr, India, ramboe
 Cockburn, Messrs, India, starch
 Cockhill, —, United States, wool
 Colegate, W and Co, United States, starch
 Colonial Assurance Corporation, Australia, collection of
 raw produce
 Collas, M A C, France, essential oils, &c
 Colman, J and J, Class III, starch
 Curtet, junior, Algeria, collection of oils
 Curtis Brothers and Co, tanning substances
 Cutch, The Rao of, India, raw produce
 David and De Boe (Belgium) flax
 De Géminy (France) cotton-oil
 Denison, Sir W T (Van Diemen's Land) collection of raw
 produce
 Desmet and Co (Belgium) flax
 De Tillancourt (France) silk
 Dorrien, C, wool
 Dotres and Co, Spain, silks
 Duclot, A, Tuscany, walnut-wood veneers
 Dumortier, L, France, flax
 Dupré de St Maur, Algeria, cotton
 Duval, A, France, silk
 Elliott, W—Visagapatam, India, cattimundoo (resin)
 Esthonia, Government of Russia flax
 Ewing, J H, United States, wool
 Fabian, C G, Prussia, pine-needle fibre
 Fautleroy, R and Sons, collection of woods
 Figdor, Isaac and Sons, Austria, wools
 Filemonoff, Kosma Russia hemp
 Fisher, G F, India, indigo obtained from whirtia and cotton
 Fowler, —, Van Diemen's Land, woods
 Franceschini, G, Tuscany, silk
 Frankenfelde, The Royal Flock at Prussia wool
 Garnett, H T British Guiana starch, cassava
 Gibelin and Son, France, silk
 Gilda, J L, Belgium, hemp
 Girod, de l'Ain le Généril, France, wool
 Godfrey, Messrs, India, oil of roses
 Grütz, Steirisch Silk-worm Breeding Association at,
 Austria, silk-worms, breed of
 Gwallor, H H, the Maharaja Rao Scindia of, India, fixed oil
 Hadden, Capt W H, Van Diemen's Land, woods
 Haller, J C, Prussia, wheat starch
 Hammond, W P, and Co, India, collection of Siam produce
 Hampton, W, cotton
 Hardy, A, Algeria, cottons
 Haro, E F, France, United States, essential oils, &c
 Harris, Lord, Governor, Trinidad, produce of Trinidad
 Harrison, R and J, collection of woods
 Hentig, Labuan, Borneo cotton
 Hernandez, J, Spain, wool
 Hicks, Geo, United States, Tillandsia usnoides
 Hillas, F, purified oils
 Holmes, G L, United States, cotton
 Holtzapffel and Co, collection of woods for turning
 Hood, R V, Van Diemen's Land, woods
 Hotchkiss, H G and L B, United States, oil of peppermint
 Hufnagle, Dr, India, series of lacs, &c
 Hughes, Jun, France, essential oil
 Hunter, Dr, India, vegetable fibre
 Hunyadi von Ketheley, Count Joseph, Austria, wools
 Hutchinson and Co, vegetable fibres
 Jacquet, H and Co, Sardinia, silk

Jaeger, W and Co, Tuscany, silk
 Jame, Blanchi, and Duseigneur, France, silk
 Jardine, D, Calcutta, silks
 Jennings, India, silks
 Jenkins, Major F, India, Assam produce
 Jeypore, The Rajah of, India, star of roses
 Joudah Factory, The proprietors of, India, indigo
 Jones, J R, United States, cotton
 Jones, J V, United States, cotton
 Jones, O and Co, Class III, starch from rice
 Joubert-Bonnairs and Co, France, hemp
 Kaufmann, A, Russia, wools
 Key, Professor J, Madras, fixed oils
 Kimber, A M and Co, United States, wool
 King, Emma, anatomised plants
 Kishangur, The Rajah of, India, fixed oils
 Kotah, The Rajah of, India, collection of raw produce
 Krashennekoff Russia hemp
 Kipper, Prussia, wool
 Laidler E H, France, flax
 Laité-Laroche and Max-Richard, France, hemp
 Lapeyre and Dolbeau, France, silk
 Latiset-Mönnich, Count H, Austria, wools
 Lizaro and Lacroix, France, dye colours
 Leal, F M C, Prussia, collection of oils, fixed and volatile
 Leclerc Brothers, France, hemp and flax
 Lefevre, Elizee, France, wool
 Lepori, T, Tuscany, silk
 Lindenbery, J, Cape of Good Hope, vegetable wax
 Lisinsk Forest Institution, Russia, birch oil, turpentine, &c
 Loulé, Marques de, Portugal, collection of woods
 Lübbert, E, Prussia, wool
 Lüttwitz, Baron Von, Prussia, flax
 MacArthur, Col, New South Wales, collection of wools
 Mackenzie Brothers, India, silks
 Macleod, W W, United States, cotton
 MacNair, —, India, indigo
 MacNair, W, India, silks
 MacNaughten, Van Diemen's Land, wools
 Madrid, The Cabinet Botanical Garden of, Spain, collection
 of Cuba woods
 Manuel, C, Cape of Good Hope, cotton
 Markwick, M, "spongio-piline" fabric
 Martinez, P, Spain, hemp
 Maryland, The State of, United States, collection of produce
 Meerherdtz Diezairiloglu, Turkey, silk
 Méneville and Robert, France, silk
 Mercurin, H J, Algeria, oils
 Méro, C D, France, essential oils
 Merriweather, J B, United States, cotton
 Mevissen, G, Prussia, flax
 Milligan, J, Van Diemen's Land, collection of raw produce
 Milner, R, collection of Irish wools
 Miltrowsky, Count Anton, von, Austria, wools
 Moulines, L, France, silk
 Montfort, F, Spain, silks
 Montigny, G de, Algeria, dyes
 Montreal Central Commission (Canada) collection of woods
 Morin, Algeria, cottons
 Moses, Son and Davis, New South Wales, tallow
 Motter, C, France, dyes
 Mourgue and Co, Turkey, silks
 Murcia, the province of, Spain, silk-worm gut
 Nailor, J, United States, cotton
 Nordlinger, Prof, Wurtemberg, collection of woods
 Nordmann, G L, Prussia, wool
 Nouri Mehemet, Pacha, Turkey, silk
 Oswego Starch Factory, United States, starch
 Outridge, J, British Guiana, collection of woods
 Parlett and Co, Ceylon, oils
 Paulaky, J, Turkey, silk
 Pelissier, C, Algeria, cottons
 Pellouz, Brentano, and Co, Bavaria, silk
 Perkins and Brown, United States, wool
 Philippine Islands, Economical Society of, Spain, fibrous
 substances
 Pieris, T A, Ceylon, collection of oils and gums
 Pope, J, United States, cotton
 Preston, J and Co, flax
 Prins, C C, Netherlands, potato starch
 Querini, Giovanni, Austria, silk
 Rambouillet, National Sheepfold of, France, wool
 Ravagli, P, Tuscany, silk
 Rea, E, collection of resins
 Reed and Meakins, Canada, hard woods
 Rebow, J Gordon, wool
 Regard Brothers, France, silk
 Rey and Co, Spain, silks
 Richer, F, France, wool
 Rier, Peter, Russia, silk
 Ripalda, Count, Spain, hemp
 Rouxel, F, France, flax
 Ruas and Co, France, silk
 Ruez, L, France, starches
 Rüth, Alfred, Prussia, flax
 Sainte, Messrs, India, cocoa-nut oil
 Saragossa, Agricultural Society of, collection of produce
 Saunders, W W, collection of woods
 Scheibler and Co, Austria, silk
 Schomburgk, Sir R, St. Domingo, collection of produce
 Schönborg Yarn Spinning Mill, Austria, hemp
 Schöneved and Westerbaan, Netherlands, starch
 Scott, Brother, Tuscany, silk
 Scott, Turkey, silk
 Scott, E and Co, collection of woods
 Seabrook, W, United States, cotton
 Senecoff, J and Faleyer, Alexis, and Basile, Russia,
 bristles, &c
 Shier, D, British Guiana, starch, cassava
 Sidi Mahmoud Benady, Tunis, collection of native produce
 Smith, Captain, India, munjeet
 Smith and Son, lichen and cudbear
 Speede, India, starch
 Steinbach, J J, France, starches
 Steinböck, A, Austria, samples of oil
 St. Ubery, France, collection of woods
 Stutchbery, J S, British Guiana, woods and oil
 Tao Nui, New Zealand, collection of woods, &c
 Tandler, Stefan, Austria, wood fibre
 Teissier du Cros, L and E, France, silk
 Thompson, Rev Z, United States, woods
 Tulloch, Lieut-Col, India, fixed oils and collection of woods
 Tucker, R G, British gum
 Technological Institute, Tuscany, collection of woods
 Ullersdorf, Flax Retting Establishment, Austria, flax, &c
 Valencia, the Agricultural and Commercial Society of
 Spain, collection of raw produce
 Vanboogaert, J B, Belgium, flax and hemp
 Van der Gout Netscher, A D, British Guiana, cotton
 Van Geeteaunen, C, Belgium, starch
 Van Riet, P J, Belgium, hemp
 Van Wiele, J B, Belgium, flax
 Verbeek, P J, Belgium, flax
 Verholst, F, Belgium, hemp
 Verza Brothers, Austria, silks
 Violette, J H M, France, charcoal
 Vizianagram, Rajah of, India, fixed oils
 Volkonsky, Prince, Russia, hemp and starch
 Watson, Ceylon, silks
 Weber, L, India, vegetable fibre
 Welcker, A C, Prussia, potato starch
 Weston, W, Western Africa, oils, &c
 White, —, flax
 Whitesides, —, Van Diemen's Land, collection of woods
 Wright, Dr, India, collection of various specimens of cotton
 Wood and Bedford, lichen and dyes
 Wright, L W and Co, flax and china grass
 Yun-kee (of Shanghai), China, silk
 Zavagli, P, Tuscany, silk

CLASS V.—(JURY 5.)

MACHINES FOR DIRECT USE, INCLUDING CAR-
 RIAGES, AND RAILWAY AND NAVAL MECHANISM.

COUNCIL MEDAL.

Appold, J G, a centrifugal pump with curved vanes
 Cockhill, J, Belgium, pair of 140-horse power vibrating
 cylinder engines for river navigation; a locomotive en-
 gine; an oscillating cylinder 3-horse power land engine;
 tubular boiler; a vertical cylinder 16-horse power land
 engine. (The award is made for the whole)
 Crampton, T R, two passenger locomotive engines
 Dunn, T, a railway traversing frame
 Fromont and Son, France, a double turbine
 Penn, John, and Son, two pair of compact marine en-
 gines, of light construction, for small vessels
 PRIZE MEDAL.
 Adams, W B, light locomotive engine and double railway
 carriage

Armstrong, W G, hydraulic crane
 Atherton, C, for the application of an eccentric to working
 expansion valves
 Baines, W, railway switches and chairs
 Bank Quay Foundry Company, great hydraulic press
 Barlow, W H, wrought iron permanent way
 Barcroft, Butler, and Co, railway wheels and axles
 Béranger, J and Co, France, weighing machines
 Cheavrin, S, filtering pump
 Clair, F, France, a dynamometer an indicator; and a mode
 in section of a locomotive
 Clayton, Shuttleworth, and Co, an eight-horse power ver-
 tical oscillating cylinder engine
 Collinge, C and Co, a new-horse power direct-action steam-
 engine
 Crosskill, W, oscillating cylinder direct-action steam-engine
 Cwm-Avon Iron Company, railway bars
 Davies, J and G, a patent revolving elliptic steam-engine,
 with an ingenious governor, equilibrium valves, and feed-
 valves
 Davidson, J and Co, scales and weighing-machines
 Day and Millward, weighing-machines
 De Berque, C, railway buffers
 Derwent Iron Company, large plates of rolled iron, for
 away-beams of engines and ship-building purposes; and a
 railway bar 66 feet long
 Ebbw Vale Company, railway bars
 Edwards, T, five-horse power direct-action steam-engine
 Enfer, E, France, blowing-machine
 England, G and Co, tank locomotive engine; traversing
 screw-jack
 Enthoven, K L, Netherlands, iron crane for lifting and
 weighing
 Flaud, H P, France, five-horse power vertical cylinder
 direct-acting high-pressure engine, for working at high
 velocities with high-pressure steam
 Fourdinier, E N, safety cage for mines
 Fox, Henderson and Co, derrick crane
 Great Western Railway Company, Swindon, passenger engine
 Hadden, J C, papier maché carriage
 Hawthorn, R and W, locomotive passenger engine
 Henson, H H, railway goods waggon
 Hosking, R, treble-beat pump valve
 Jackson, P R, railway tires; hydraulic press
 James and Co, weighing crane
 Kitson, Thompson, and Hewitson, locomotive tank engine
 Lee, J, wheels, axles, and railway breaks
 Letesta, —, France, fire-engine
 Lloyd, G, blowing machine
 Mauzalte, J N, France, friction clutch
 Merryweather, M, fire-engine
 McConnell, J, E, corrugated iron railway carriage
 McNICOLL and Vernon, steam traversing crane
 Mersey Iron Company, patent roller iron for ship-building
 Nasmyth, J, four-horse power direct-acting engine
 Parent, —, France, scales
 Patent Shaft and Axletree Company, railway carriage and
 other axles
 Perry, G and Brothers, Canada, fire-engine
 Piepenstock and Co, Prussia, disc wheels and hollow axles
 Pooley, H and Son, weighing machines
 Pope, W and Son, four-horse oscillating cylinder direct-
 acting steam-engine
 Poyner, Quartier fils, France, apparatus by which any
 number of movers may be connected or disconnected at
 pleasure
 Ramsomes and May, water-crane, patent compressed tre-
 nails, and wedges for railways
 Schmid, H D, Austria, weighing machine, parabolic gover-
 nor for a steam-engine
 Shand and Mason, fire-engine
 Siemens, C W, chromometric governor
 Simpson and Shipton, ten-horse power reciprocating engine
 Smith, F P, a series of screw models, showing the progress
 of screw propulsion
 Société Anonyme des Hauts Fourneaux, Usines et Char-
 bonnages de Marcinelle et Couillet, Belgium, mine veni-
 lator
 Spencer, J and Son, Bailey's patent volute springs
 Thorneycroft, G B and Co, railway wheels and axles
 Thornton and Sons, hydraulic lifting-jack
 Watt, James and Co, pair of horizontal cylinder steam-en-
 gines for screw-propellers
 Williams, C C, railway carriage
 Wordsell, G and Co, railway axle, wheel-tire, and axle-box
 Young, C and Co, simultaneously-acting gates for railwa
 crossings

CLASS Va.—(JURY 5a.)

CARRIAGES.

PRIZE MEDAL.

Andrews, R, a neat pony carriage
 Belvallette Brothers, France, a Stanhope or sporting phaë-
 ton, of excellent design, and well finished
 Briggs, G and Co, a town chariot, admirably carried out as
 to good taste
 Browne, W, a caned car, very neat and well finished; a
 curlicar car, made with Fuller's patent shafts, to be used
 occasionally with one horse
 Childs, C, United States, a slide-top buggy or phaëton;
 enamelled leather of apron of very superior quality; the
 whole well got up and neatly finished
 Davies, D and Son, a Basteria Brougham, a very good piece
 of work
 Dunne, J A, France, a town Berline, well formed and got
 up in a superior manner
 Hallmarke, Aldebert, and Hallmarke, a green barouche;
 very good carriage
 Holmes, H and A, a park phaëton, very neatly finished, and
 in good taste
 Hooper, G, a green Brougham, got up in the neatest man-
 ner, all in good taste, and well done
 Jones Brothers, Belgium, a cab phaëton; a well-finished
 carriage
 Peters and Sons, a park step-piece barouche, highly finished,
 and with good taste
 Robinson and Co, a park phaëton, very neat, and an excel-
 lent piece of work
 Rock and Son, a patent diaphora, very ingenious as regard
 the shunting, and well shaped
 Silk and Brown, a full-sized park phaëton, elaborately
 finished; a very superior specimen of workmanship and
 art
 Van Aken, P and Son, Belgium, a cabriolet chaise, neatly
 got up
 Ward, J, a Bath chair, with patent noiseless wheels; the
 whole well shaped, well arranged, of excellent form, and
 well finished
 Watson, G W, United States, a sporting waggon, very
 neatly finished in all respects
 Wyburn, Meller, and Turner, an elegant dress chariot, in all
 respects very highly finished

CLASS VI.—(JURY 6.)

MANUFACTURING MACHINES AND TOOLS.

COUNCIL MEDAL.

Barlow, A, Jacquard loom with two cylinders, simultaneously
 raising and lowering the suspended wires
 Call and Co, France, vacuum apparatus for the manufacture
 of sugar
 Donisthorpe, G E, double wool-combing machine
 Donkin, B, and Co, paper machinery
 Dick, D, United States, various engineers' tools and presses
 Fairbairn, W, and Sons, rivetting machine, and a corn-mill
 Hermann, G, France, a set of chocolate machines
 Hick, B, and Son, mill gearing, radial drill, engineer's ma-
 chine tools, improved mandrills, portable forges
 Heckmann, C, Prussia, vacuum apparatus for the manufac-
 ture of sugar
 Hibbert, Platt, and Sons, a complete series of machines em-
 ployed in the cleaning, preparation, and spinning of cotton,
 showing the whole process, to the weaving inclusive
 Lawson, S, and Sons, numerous machines employed for the
 preparation of flax
 Mason, J, woollen carding machine, also slubbing and roving
 frames
 Mandislay, Sons, and Field, coining press, acting by an
 eccentric
 Mercier, A, and Co, France, machinery for spinning and
 carding wools
 Nasmyth, J, and Co, steam hammo
 Parker, C E, and Co, power-loom for weaving sailcloth
 Pontifex and Wood, vacuum apparatus for the manufacture
 of sugar, in copper and brass
 Reeds, T S and Co, new power loom for weaving fringes
 without shuttles
 Risler, M fils, France, "Epurator," a machine for cleansing
 and preparing cotton for spinning
 Sharp Brothers and Co, large double lathe for railway

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wheels, slotting machine, and other engineer's machine tools, also a beautiful constructed ring and traveller thistle.

Uthorn, H. Prussia, coining press
Whitworth, J. and Co., a large collection of engineer's machine tools of all kinds, screw stocks, standard gauges, and a knitting machine. Also his machine for measuring less than the 200,000th part of an inch.

PRIZE MEDAL.

Acklin, France, Jacquard employing paper instead of cards
Adorno, J. N., cigarette machine
Ball, Dunnell, and Co., warp lace machine
Berry, B. and Sons, machinery for manufacturing worsted
Berthelot, N., France, circular hosiery frames
Bessemier, H., centrifugal machine for refining sugar
Birch, J., machine for cutting wood sash bars
Birklin, R., bobbin-net lace machine, with Jacquard
Black, J., paper folding machine
Blodgett, S. C., United States, sewing machine
Boland, A., France, kneading machine
Bonardel Brothers, Prussia, Jacquard, and punching machine for Jacquard cards
Borie Brothers, France, machine for making hollow bricks
Baranowski, J. J., France, machine for printing and numbering tickets

Brewer, C. and W., rollers of wire cloth for paper-makers
Bullough, W., stopping motion to a power-loom
Calvert, F. A., wood burning and cotton cleaning machine and cylinders
Church and Goddard, machine for cutting card-boards, and printing and preparing railway tickets
Clausen, P., circular hand-loom for hosiery
Crawhall, J., machine for manufacturing hemp ropes
Crichton, D., new taking-up motion for a loom
Cuyere, Mrs. Tuscany, weavers' reeds
Davenport, J. L., various machines for manufacturing silk
Dalcety, A., small lathe, with self-adjusting chuck
De Buge, C., reeds made by machinery
De la Rue and Co., envelope machine
Dandoy-Maillard, Lucq, and Co., France, rollers for spinning machinery

Darier, H., Switzerland, press for cutting out watch-hands
Dorey, J. F., France, machine for weaving improved heads
Earle, T. K. and Co., United States, card clothing
Frey, J., France, machine for making nails
Frost, J., improved silk machinery
Furness, W., machines for tenoning, morticing, planing, and moulding wood
The heirs of P. Gamba, Austria, Jacquard cylinder
Garforth, W. J. and J., steam rivetting machine
Hamann, A., Prussia, turning lathe
Haring, Pullen, and Johnson, machinery for making printing type
Harding-Cocker, France, heckles
Haydon, W., United States, drawing regulator for cotton
Higgins and Son, cotton machinery, and long line flax machine

Holtzappel and Co., amateur foot lathe with overhead motion; slide rest and eccentric chucks, &c., for ornamental turning, with various apparatus and tools
Hornby and Kenworthy, sizing and dressing machine, and self-acting backing-off motion to a warping machine
Huck, France, apparatus for grinding and preparing alimentary substances

Hue, J. B., France, press for manufacturing hooks and eyes, cutting and bending them at the same time
Ingram, H., Applegath's vertical printing machine
Jacquin, J. J., France, circular hosiery frames
Johnson, R. and Brothers, wire-drawing benches
Jenkins, C. T., head machine and improved head
Lawrence, J., sen, refrigerator, store cask, &c.
Lacroix and Son, France, fulling machine for cloth
Leonhardt, J. E., Prussia, type-founding machine
Lewis, F. and Sons, wheel-cutting engine and roving spindle
Lowell Machine Shop, United States, self-acting lathe and power-loom

Manlove, Elliott, and Seyrig, centrifugal washing and drying machine
Muir, W., small lathe and various tools
Mareschal, J., France, machine for mincing meat
Miroud Brothers, France, card clothing
Morey, C., United States, Eastman's stone-cutting machines
Nicolas, P., France, machine for engraving metal cylinders
Napier and Son, letterpress printing machine
Perry, John, wool-comb
Preston, F., spindles and flyers
Prosser and Hadley, ornamental sawing machine
Plummer, R., scutching, heckling, and other flax machines
Parr, Curtis, and Madeley, various machines for carding and spinning cotton; three self-acting mules; also various engineers' machine tools

Remond, A., envelope-machine
Ransomes and May, Leggett's Queen Press, with self-acting apparatus
Robinsons and Russell, large steam sugar-cane mill
Roswag, A. and Son, France, wire-cloth for paper-makers
Ryder, W., forging-machine
Sautreuil Fils, France, machine for planing and moulding
Schneider, J., France, forging-machine [wood
Schneider and Legrand, France, shearing-machine
Scribe Brothers, France, card clothing
Smith, M., various power-looms
Shepherd, Hill, and Spink, self-acting slide-lathe
Smith, Beacock, and Tannett, self-acting slide-lathe, drilling and planing machines
Société du Phoenix, Belgium, soft bobbin-frame
Stamin and Co., France, spinning-frame
Stewart, D. Y. and Co., mould-making machine for cast-iron
Starr, C., United States, bookbinding-machine [pipes
Taylor, J., heckles
Taylor, W., machine for forming hemispherical paper-shades from flat discs of paper

Thomas, H., Prussia, shearing-machine for woollen goods
Tizard, W. L., model of a brewery
Touaillon, C., France, dressing-machine for millstones
Troupin Brothers, Belgium, shearing finishing machine
Varrall, Middleton, and Elwell, France, machinery for manufacturing paper
Westrup, W. and Co., corn-mill
Wilson, G., paper and millboard-cutting machines
Woodbury, J. P., wood-planing, tonguing, and grooving machine

CLASS VII.—(JULY 7.)

CIVIL ENGINEERING, ARCHITECTURAL, AND BUILDING CONTRIVANCES.

COUNCIL MEDAL.

H. R. H. Prince Albert, model lodging-house; joint medal to that granted for the original conception and successful prosecution of the Exhibition of 1851
Fox and Henderson, great building—for the execution
Paxton, Joseph, great building—for the design

PRIZE MEDAL.

Brown, Sir S., models of ships and railways
Bannett, J. and Co., patent shutters and water-closet
Carrington, F. A., topographical models of portions of England
Dutch Railway Company, Netherlands, model of railway drawbridges
Finch and Wiley, model of a wrought-iron bridge over the Heineke, C. E., diving apparatus [Wye
Hubertson, Captain, model of the Isle of Wight
Iron Bridge Company, United States, model of Ryder's patent iron bridge

James, Jabez, model of Britannia Bridge
Lancé, J. F., Switzerland, set of boring tools
Leemann, J., Switzerland, model of Strasburg Cathedral
Morton, S. and H., model of patent ship for ships of the largest class
Muller Père et Fils, France, excellent and powerful boring
Pratt, Major, design for tidal steps [tools
Rose, J. T., design for a timber viaduct of great span
Salter, S., mode s of bridges
Siebe, A., diving apparatus
Smith, W. H., model of light floating breakwater; for the idea
Stuart, W., model of Plymouth breakwater
Travers, L. Fils, France, model of observatory, dome, and
Vigneles, C., suspension bridge for model [roof at Paris
Wilkins, W. C., revolving floating light
Wilson, T. H., gate-bolts and slides for doors

CLASS VIII.—(JULY 8.)

NAVY ARCHITECTURE AND MILITARY ENGINEERING; ORDNANCE, ARMOUR, AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

COUNCIL MEDAL.

Admiralty, for hydrographic charts, and for the models of the ships constructed by them

Department des Cartes de la Marine, France, hydrographic surveys, and maps of France, Algeria, Africa, and Corsica
Dépôt de la Guerre à Paris, France, great topographical map of France

Geological Survey Department of Great Britain, for their geological surveys and maps of the United Kingdom
Duke of Northumberland, for having caused a large number of models of life-boats to be designed, with the view to obtaining the best form of boat for the preservation of life and property in cases of shipwreck

Ecole des Mines à Paris, France, geological map of France
Ordnance Department of England, for the illustrations of the great ordnance surveys of Great Britain, for the copper-plate engravings, and electrotype process
Military Topographical Department of Austria, Austria, for their survey and detailed maps of the country in and around Vienna, and of Italy

Sir Wm Snow Harris, for his system of lightning conductors attached to the masts and hulls of ships, which have been for several years in general use in the navy, as a means of preserving life and property from the effects of lightning

PRIZE MEDAL.

Ancion and Co., Belgium, for their complete and varied collection of arms, and merit in manufacturing and commercial point of view
Ansell, C., Placed in Class V., a gunning punt on a new principle, for fowling purposes
Barbotin, Capt., France, improved capstan for managing chain cables
Boeching, J., design of a life-boat, which was recommended for the prize of 100 guineas, to be awarded by the Duke of Northumberland for the best life-boat

Bernimolin, N. and Brother, Belgium, collection of sporting and trade guns
Berthion, the Rev E. L., models of patent perpetual log for indicating the speed and lee-way of ships, and of his patent chronometer for showing the list (or inclination) and trim of ships; and also of a collapsible life-boat, of a portable and useful description
Bertommet, France, sporting guns and arms
Brazier, J. and Son, lock for best guns
Brown, Sir S., Captain, R. N., chain cables
Carte, A. G., self-acting life-buoy, an instrument by which, since 1838, nearly 400 persons' lives have been saved
Collin, C. E., France, map engraving
Corporation of London, for the various illustrations of the art of ship-building for the commercial marine, almost all showing the greatest and most important improvements in strength, symmetry, and efficiency, and mostly coming from the establishments within the jurisdiction of the port of London

Claudin, F., France, guns, rifles, and pistols
Deane, Adams, and Deane, double and single guns and pistols
Dent, E. J., Class 10, for a successful attempt to construct a compass that should not be disturbed by the motion of the ship at sea, nor by the firing of guns on board
Dammeng, M., France, for his improvements in the shading of maps, by printing different colours at the same time
Delvigne, G., France, apparatus for saving life from shipwreck. A projectile discharged by means of a howitzer. This invention involves a new principle, that of a portion of the line to be carried out being contained in the projectile
Devisme, —, France, sporting guns and arms
Ditchburn, T. J., models of paddle and screw steam vessels
Fischer, C. A., Lübeck, double gun, rifle, and pistols
Fox, A., fine specimens of nets, seine, &c., for pilchards
Gauvain, J., France, pistols—form and execution; sporting guns, &c.
Gastinne-Renette, France, sporting guns and arms
Greener, W., guns—barrels perfectly forged and finished; harpoon guns, for whale fishery, and for saving life from shipwreck
Green, Messrs, for a specimen model of a merchant vessel designed and built by them for the East India trade
Groom, J. J., specimens of deep-sea fishing-lines and hooks
Hawker, Colonel P., for his improvements and perfection in punt guns

Hinks, Henry, design of a life-boat. Also recommended for the prize of 100 guineas to be awarded by the Duke of Northumberland
Houllier-Blanchard, H., France, pair of pistols and apparatus
Jansen, A. D., Belgium, collection of sporting and ornamental guns
Jeffery, Walsh, and Co., specimens showing the advantages of marine glue, as a substitute for pitch, and for other purposes connected with ship-building
Jerningham, Capt. R. N., for an anchor, bent on to a line, to fire from a Mauby mortar a sufficient distance to afford the means of hauling a life-boat through the surf
Lang, J., double and single guns and pistols
Lahure, —, France, iron life-boat
Legoff, —, France, for an excellent system of stopping chain cables
Lardinois, N. C., Belgium, target rifle, with accessories of every kind
Leopold, Bernard, France, double and single barrels, of damasque workmanship
Lepage, Belgium, numerous collection of sporting and trade guns
Lepage-Moutier, France, sporting guns, ornamental arms, swords and side-arms of De Luynes, damasque of remarkable novelty
Manby, Capt. G. W. (representatives of), mortar apparatus, for shipwreck purposes. The object of this instrument is that of saving life from shipwreck, by means of firing a projectile, with a line attached, over a vessel when on shore
Mare, C. J. and Co., models of sailing and steam-vessels, both paddle and screw; ditto of yachts designed and built for various merchants' services
Mortimer, T. E., guns, rifles, and pistols
Napier and Son, for a compass used for registering the hourly deviation of the needle, and for detecting errors in the steering of a ship
National Institution of Washington, United States, models of ships of war and large merchant vessels
Needham, Henry, guns, rifles, and pistol
Plenty, J. and E. Pelew, for having exhibited a good specimen of a life-boat
Parsons, W., guns, rifles, and pistols
Plomdeur, N., Belgium, best guns, rifles, and pistols
Reeves, Greaves, and Reeves, swords and other side-arms, artistically embellished
Renkin Brothers, Belgium, numerous collection of sporting and trade guns
Rhind, W. G., deck seat to form raft. This seat can be readily formed into a safety raft, capable of sustaining eight people
Richards, Westley, best guns, and sporting guns
Rigby, W. and J., guns, pistols, and rifles, and barrels of Damascus
Rigmalden, Lieut. J. R. N., model of improved mode for setting up the standing rigging of ships
Robinson and Russell, placed in Class V., models of steam-boats designed and built by them
Rocher, M., France, distilling and cooking galley
Rodger, Lieut. W., models of improvements in form of anchors
Royal Thames Yacht Club, models of vessels belonging to their club
Saunders, J. E., placed in Class XXXIX, model of a well-laid smack for fishing, fitted with auxiliary screw propeller. A novel application to vessels of this description
Semmens, J. and T. W., model of Mount's Bay fishing-boat. A fine description of boat for the purpose
Schneider, —, France, specimen and plans of steam-boat L'Océan, for the river Rhone, which vessel has attained great speed, and rendered much service to the commerce on that river
Sohet, —, France, distilling apparatus
Sauerberg, V., Switzerland, target rifle
Smith, S., model of a spring machine, for modelling ships of any form or dimensions; an ingenious and ready means of setting up a design and model
Smith, Thomas and William, specimen model of fine merchant vessels, designed and built by them for the East India trade
Teasell, W., for a good specimen of a life-boat
Tourey, —, Belgium, an ornamental double-gun and arms
Trulock, E. and Son, guns, pistols, and rifles, and barrels of good damasque
Tutt, G., placed in Class XXIX, model of a Hastings fishing-lugger, a very fine description of boat for the purpose
White, J., models of vessels for merchant service, and yachts; designed and built by him
White, T. J. and R., models of fine sailing and steam-vessels and yachts
Wigram, M., and Sons, models of sailing and steam-vessels,

both paddle and screw; designed and built for various merchants' services.

Wilkinson and Son, guns, rifles, pistols, and swords. Swords highly ornamented
Zulaga, D. E., Spain, firearms and swords

MONEY AWARDS.

Birnie, Alex., for having exhibited a complete set of fishing nets, lines, and hooks, for deep sea fishing, £50
Bothway, Joseph, for having exhibited models of his improvements in the construction of blocks, combining strength and other advantages with much less weight, £50
Harvey, Daniel, for having exhibited a model of the *Victoria and Albert* yacht, executed by him, being a fine specimen of workmanship, £40
Dempster, —, for an ingenious system of signals for merchant ships, £20

CLASS IX.—(JULY 9.)

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL MACHINES AND IMPLEMENTS.

COUNCIL MEDAL.

Busby, W., two or four-horse plough, horse hoe on the ridge, ribbing corn drill, and cart
Crosskill, W., Norwegian harrow, meal mill, cart, clod crusher and gorse bruiser
Garrett and Sons, horse hoe, general purpose drill, 4-row turnip drill on the flat, improved hand barrow drill for grass seeds, steam-engine and thrashing machine
Hornaby and Sons, corn and seed drill, drop drill, 2-row turnip drill on the ridge, oil cake bruiser, steam-engine
McCormick, C. H., United States, reaping machine

PRIZE MEDAL.

Ball, W., two-horse plough
Barrett, Exall, and Andrews, thrashing machine and patent gear, linseed and corn crusher
Bentall, E. H., cultivator, dynamometer
Burgess and Key, improved American churn and turnip cutter
Burrell, C., gorse bruiser
Claes, P., Belgium, corn drill and roller
Clayton, Shuttlesworth, and Co., steam-engine
Clayton, H., tile machine
Coleman, R., cultivator, expanding harrow
Comins, J., horse hoe
Cornes, T., chaff cutter
Crowley and Sons, cart
Delstanché P., Belgium, plough
Duchene, J. J., Belgium, churn
Gibson, M., clod crusher
Gray and Sons, cart [drill
Hensman and Son, thrashing machine, 4-horse plough, corn
Holmes and Sons, thrashing machine
Howard, J. and F., 2-horse XX plough, 4-horse plough, horse
Hurwood, G., meal mill [rake
Jenkin, W., Netherlands, plough
Lavoisy, A. D., France, churn
Newington, Dr. S., top-dressing machine
Nicholson, W. N., oil cake bruiser
Odeurs, J. M., Belgium, plough
Prouty and Mears, United States, plough
Ransomes and May, drop drill
Reeves and Bratton, water drill and liquid manure disseminator
Samuelson, B., turnip cutter [tributor
Scrapp, T., tile machine
Smith and Co., haymaker, chaff cutter, horse rake
Stanley, W. P., linseed and barley crusher
Talbot Brothers, France, plough
Tuxford and Sons, steam-engine
Wilkinson, T., churn
Williams, W., light and heavy harrows
Whitehead, J., tile machine
Vachon, Son, and Co., France, a seed and corn separator

CLASS X.—(JULY 10.)

PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS, AND PROCESSES DEPENDING UPON THEIR USE; MUSICAL, HOROLOGICAL, AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

COUNCIL MEDAL.

Bain, A., electric telegraph
Bakewell, F., copying electric telegraph
Bond, W., and Son, United States, for the invention of a new mode of observing astronomical phenomena, &c.
Bourdon, E., France, for the invention of metallic barometers, and for his manometers
Brett, J., printing telegraph
Brooke, C., for the invention of a means of self-registering natural phenomena, by photography
Buckle, S., Class XXX, for his photographs on paper
Baron, —, France, for his good telescopes, the object glass being of rock crystal
Chance Brothers, Class XXIV, a disc of flint glass 29 inches diameter
Clandet, A. F., for his several inventions based upon experiments in the practice of photography; and for his non-inverted pictures
Daguet, T., Switzerland, for the superiority of glass for optical purposes, good specific gravity, clear; crown glass as clear as flint
Delenil, L. J., France, for his balance air-pump; and for the invention of an arrangement to keep the charcoal points in electric light at a constant distance
Dollond, G., for atmospheric recorder, by means of which the reading of the barometer, those of the thermometer, evaporator, fall of rain, direction of the wind, its strength, electric state of the air, &c., are simultaneously registered
Duboscq-Soleil, J., France, for a very ingenious heliostat, on a new construction, by Silbermann; the invention of an apparatus for fixing the charcoal points for electric light; a saccharometer of delicate structure and much ingenuity, and an elegant and novel instrument, by Brevals, for exhibiting the phenomena of polarized light
Dunin, Count E., for the extraordinary application of mechanism to his steel expanding figure of a man
Froment, G., France, for the goodness of the work of his theodolites and divided metre
Gonella, Professor T., Tuscany, planometer, a machine for measuring plane surfaces
Griffith, J., for his barometer, with a vacuum capable of complete restoration by an air-trap at the top
Henley, W. T., for his convenient and ingenious application of magnetic electricity to the purpose of electric telegraphs
Loxeman, W. M., Holland, for the excellence of the magnets shown by him
Martens, F., France, for his Talbotypes on glass, by the albuminous process
Merz and Sons, Bavaria, equatorial, combining cheapness with excellence of workmanship
Newman, J., for the originality, excellence, and perfection of his air-pumps, and self-registering tide-gauge
Oertling, L., for very delicate large and small balances
Quenesen, France, a platina alembic, to hold 250 pints, all in one piece, without solder or seam, &c.
Ross, A., for great improvements in microscopes, and for the solidity of structure, good mechanism, and distribution of strength, great size, &c., of his large equatorial
Ross and Thomson, Class XXX., for great improvements in photography
Stemens and Halske, Prussia, electric telegraph
Smith and Beck, for excellence of microscopes
Taurines, France, dynamometer
Vidie, France, for the invention of the aneroid barometer

PRIZE MEDAL.

Ackland, W., dividing engine
Allan, T., electric telegraph
Bache, A. D., United States, balance
Batka, W., Austria, chemical apparatus
Baumann, T., Prussia, comparateur
Bayard, H., France, talbotypes
Beaulieu, A., Belgium, theodolites and sextants
Bertrand, Junior, France, slices of crystals
Beyerle, G., France, cylindrical lenses
Blunt, Henry, model of Eratosthenes; part of moon
Bourgoigne, J., France, microscopic preparations
Brady, M. B., United States, Daguerotypes
Breithaupt, F. W. and Son, Prussia, surveying instruments
British Electric Telegraph Company, their series of electric telegraphs
Burt, W. A., United States, solar compass; surveying instruments
Challis, Professor, scales for calculating the corrections for a transit instrument
Chuard, France, safety lamp
Collet, E. and A. Brothers, France, balance
Cotton, W., coin weighing machine
Crichton, J., drawing instruments and sextants
De la Rue and Co., Class XVII., iridescent films
Denton, J. B., process of relief mapping
Dolberg, A., Prussia, balance

Dover, J., balance
Elliot and Sons, drawing instruments
Engel, F., Prussia, wave surface
Ericsson, J., United States, sea lead, pyrometer, &c.
Ertel and Son, Bavaria, universal astronomical instrument
Facy, R., orrery
Flachéron, F., France, Talbotypes
Galy-Cazalet, France, manometer, upon the hydraulic principle
Griffin, J. J. and Co., chemical apparatus [ciple
Gysl, F., Switzerland, drawing instruments
Hamann, E. F., France, planometer
Henneman and Malone, Talbotypes
Hett, A., microscopic preparations
Hewitson, J., tide-gauge
Hjorth, S., Denmark, electro-motive power
Hommel-Esser, F., Switzerland, drawing-instruments
Horne, Thornthwaite, and Weed, good work in photograph apparatus
Hughes, W., topography for the blind
Johnson and Matthey, Class I., palladium crucibles
Johnston, W. and A. K., geological and physical globes
Jürgensen and Sons, Denmark, metallic thermometer
Kilburn, W. E., photographs
Kinzelbach, T., Zollverein, diolitic telescope
Knight and Sons, chemical apparatus
Kummer, K. W., Prussia, large relief globe
Lawrence, M. M., United States, Daguerreotype
Leeson, Dr. H. B., Class I., for exhibition of crystals
Lloyd, Lieut-Colonel J. A., storm-indicator—a typhoid detector
Luhme, J. F. and Co., Prussia, chemical apparatus
Maia, J., France, prism of zinc glass
Marchesi, G. B., Austria, instruments for the blind
Mitchell, Rev W., models of crystals, Class I
Nacht, France, microscopes
Nasmyth, J., moon maps
Negretti and Zambra, meteorological instruments on glass
Newton and Son, globes
Nobert, F. A., Prussia, fine lines on glass
Oerring, A., Prussia, balance
Penrose, F. C., heliograph
Perreaux, France, dividing engine
Phillips, W. H., fire annihilator, Class V
Pillischer, M., elliptic compass
Plagniol, A., France, camera obscura
Pretsch, Paul, photographs
Reade, Rev J. B., solid eye-piece
Sacré, E., Belgium, balance
Schlertz, J. G., France, photographic apparatus
Schoell, C. A., Switzerland, model of Mount Sentis
Schröder, J., Hesse, descriptive models of joining in wood, crystals, &c.
Seel, H., Prussia, pharmaceutical apparatus
Shadbolt, G., microscope condenser
Simms, W., fine astronomical instruments
Smith, Capt. India, coin-weighing machine
St. John, John R., United States, detector compass
Staffel, I. A., Russia, calculating machine; machine for weighing precious metals, &c.
Stoebner, E., Saxony, electric telegraph
Thomas, C. X., France, calculating machine
Topping, C. M., microscopic preparations
Van Schendel, F., Belgium, a model of descriptive geometry; perspective
Varley and Son, telescopic camera lucida
Vedy, F., France, sextants and reflecting circles
Walker, C. V., graphite batteries, &c.
Ward, W. B., botanical cases
Watkins and Hill, Class V., dry pile apparatus, galvanometer, &c.
Westmoreland, J., electrical machine
Whipple, J. A., United States, Daguerreotype of the moon

CLASS X.a.—(JULY 10.a.)

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

COUNCIL MEDAL.

Boehm, T., Munich, for important scientific improvements of the flute, and the successful application of his principles to other wind instruments
Ducroquet, P. A., France, for his application of the pneumatic lever to a church organ
Erard, P., United Kingdom and France, for his peculiar mechanical actions applied to pianofortes and harps
Gray and Davison, for their invention in organ building, of a new method of connecting the great organ with the swell organ, by means of a pedal, and of a new stop called the Keraulophon
Hill and Son, invention of a stop of great power, and for their mode of shifting the stops by means of keys
Sax, A., France, for his invention of several classes of wind instruments in wood and metal
Vuillaume, J. B., France, for new modes of making violins, in such a manner that they are matured and perfected immediately on the completion of the manufacture, thus avoiding the necessity of keeping them for a considerable period to develop their excellences
Willis, H., for his application to organs of an improved exhausting valve to the pneumatic lever, the application of pneumatic levers in a compound form, and the invention of a movement in connexion therewith for facilitating the drawing of stops either singly or in connexion

PRIZE MEDAL.

Addison, R., for a "Royal Albert" transposing pianoforte
Bernardel, sen, France, for violins
Besson, G., France, for various metal musical instruments
Betts, A., for two violins
Breitkopf and Hartel, Saxony, for a grand pianoforte
Broadwood, John and Sons, for their successful improvements in pianofortes making
Bryceson, H., for a church barrel organ
Buffet, A., France, for oboes, clarionets, flutes, and a corno-inglese
Calicot, J., for his invention of a French harp without loose crooks
Chickering, J., United States, for a square pianoforte; and the jury think highly of his grand pianoforte
Collard and Collard, for pianos, and for their successful application of several improvements in pianoforte-making
Debain, A., France, for a mechanical pianoforte
Ducci, A. and M., Tuscany, for an organ with a "Baristata" stop
Eisenbrant, C. H., United States, for clarionets and flutes
Forster, S. A., for a violoncello, violin, and viola
Franche, C., France, for a repetition action in a pianoforte
Gallegos, J., Spain, for a "guitarra harpa"
Gebauer, C. J., Senior, Prussia, for a pianoforte
Gemunder, G., United States, for a Joseph Guarnerius violin (chiefly), and for three other violins and a viola
Godfroy, C., Senior, France, for flutes
Hockel, J. A., Nassau, for a bassoon of a new and improved construction
Heeps, J. H., for hearing apparatus made of gutta percha
Hewert, J., Wurtemberg, for a bassoon with 19 keys, of an improved construction
Hopkinson, J. and J., for a horizontal grand pianoforte with new patent action
Hund, F. and Son, for a cottage pianoforte, in the form of a lyre, termed the "Lyra" pianoforte
Jastrzebski, F., Belgium, for an upright pianoforte
Jaulin, J., France, for a panorgue, and for his improvements in free reeds
Jenkins, W. and Sons, for an expanding piano, for yachts, &c.
Kirkman and Son, for a semi-grand piano, and an oblique piccolo piano
Knocke, A., Bavaria, for his mechanical improvements in kettle-drums
Kühler, J., for a slide trombone, and for the application of his patent valves to other metal wind instruments
Lambert and Co., for a cottage pianoforte
Macfarlane, G., for an improved cornet-à-piston
Mahlton, C., Belgium, for clarionets, and a trombone and ophicleide
Meyer, C., United States, for two pianofortes
Montal, C., France, for four cottage pianofortes
Nunns, R., and Clark, United States, for a 7-octave square pianoforte
Oates, J. P., for improvements as applied to cornets
Pape, J. H., France, for certain improvements in pianofortes
Pask and Konic, for clarionets and brass instruments
Purdy and Fendt, for a double bass (chiefly), and for four violins, and two violoncelles
Roller and Blanchet Fils, France, for three pianofortes
Rudall, Rose and Co., for a Boehm's patent flute
Schiedmayer and Son, Wurtemberg, for a square pianoforte, in mahogany
Schulze, J. F. and Sons, Prussia, for an organ
Southwell, W., for a grand pianoforte
Stodart, William and Son, for a square pianoforte
Trieber, F., France, for oboes and a "corno-inglese"

Ward, C, for a newly-constructed bassoon and a pair of kettle-drums
Wheatstone and Co, for a novel invention of a portable harmonium
Wornum, R, for an improved piccolo pianoforte

CLASS Xb.—(JURY 10b.)

HOROLOGICAL.

COUNCIL MEDAL.

Dent, E J, for his large turret clock, on account of the combination of strength and accuracy of time-keeping attained in it, which are also accomplished by a cheaper mode of construction than in other turret-clocks of high character
Japy Brothers, France, clock and watch movements made by machinery, much cheaper than any other movement, and equally good
Lutz, C, Switzerland, for his watch balance springs, which were submitted by the jury to the test of stretching out and heating without affecting their form.
Wagner, J, France, for his clock with a continuous motion for driving telescopes, and for his collection of turret-clocks, which, on the whole, display great fertility of invention.

PRIZE MEDAL.

Andemars, L, Switzerland, watches and watch movements
Benoit, A, Sardinia, watches and tooth-polishing machine
Brocot, A, France, half dead jewelled escapement
D'Arbois, F, Williams, Switzerland, astronomical clock
Drouche and Houdin, France, good collection of clocks
Frodsham, C, chronometers and watches
Grandjean, H, Switzerland, pocket chronometers
Gros Claud, C H, Switzerland, two watches
Gannery, V, France, astronomical clock
Gowland, James, clock escapement
Gourdin, J, France, small turret clock
Hutton, J, chronometers
Jackson, W H and S, watches, solid key
Jirzensen and Sons, Denmark, chronometer
Loseby, E T, compensated balance
Lecoultré, A, Switzerland, watches, watch movements and pinions
Mercier, S, Switzerland, watches
MacDowall, Charles, escapement (clock)
Montandon Brothers, France, watch mainsprings
Patek, Philippe, and Co, Switzerland, chronometers, watches, &c
Parkinson and Frodsham, chronometers and watches
Richard, Louis, Switzerland, chronometer
Rydor, P G Brothers, and Colin, France, cheap house clocks
Redier, A, France, cheap watch alarms
Rieussec, B, France, watch with printing seconds hand
Roberts, K, turret clock and watch plate drilling machine
Roskell, J, collection of models and watches
Rotherham and Sons, collection of watches
Vissière, France, chronometers

CLASS Xc.—(JURY 10c.)

SURGICAL.

PRIZE MEDAL.

Arnott, Dr J, mode of applying cold as a novel therapeutic agent
Arloux, Dr L, France, anatomical models. These models are calculated to aid the study of anatomy, human and comparative
Avery, J, illuminating apparatus for exploring long and narrow canals
Bigg, H and Son, for collection
Bisat Brothers, France, herniary bandages
Calamai, Prof, Tuscany, a series of models in wax, representing the anatomy of the torpedo
Caplin, Madame, corsets
Caplin, J, gymnastic apparatus, and orthorochidic instruments
Charrière, J F, France, for collection
Coxeter, J, for collection
Evans, W, artificial leg
Evans and Co, for collection
Ferguson and Sons, for collection
Gordon J, anatomical model in ivory
Gowing, Thos W, veterinary instruments
Grossmith, W R, artificial eyes
Hutchinson, Dr, spirometer
Junod, T, Switzerland, apparatus for hemostatic
Lier, A, France, for collection, and the great ingenuity and admirable workmanship of several instruments for operations on the eye
Machell, T, saw, or osteotome
Palmer, B F, artificial leg
Polycarpo, A, Portugal, a case of surgical instruments
Rein, F C, acoustic instruments for the deaf
Simpson, H, for collection
Simpson, G, anatomical model of the human figure. This figure consists of pieces that may be detached at pleasure, and is calculated to stand the heat of tropical climates
Thier, France, Tütereile
Towne, J, anatomical models in wax
Weiss and Son, for collection

CLASS XI.—(JURY 11.)

COTTON.

PRIZE MEDAL.

Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, United States, an assortment of drillings, tickings, sheetings, and cotton-flannel
Anderegg, T, Switzerland, cambric muslins of unusually fine yarns
Anderson, D and J, gingham
Brook, Jonas and Brothers, two to nine cord sewing thread
Christy and Sons, Turkish bath towel
Daudville, A, France, excellence of manufacture in harness window curtains, and piece muslins
De Bast, C, Belgium, grey calicoes
Dubar Delespaul, France, cotton trowersings
Duranton, J B, France, shirt fronts, loom made, in imitation of needle-work
Fehr, J C, Switzerland, Jacquard muslins
Férouelle and Holland, France, novelty of design and beauty of manufacture, in coloured and figured muslins
Finlayson, F and Co, beauty of design and superiority of execution, in fast-coloured sprigged lappets
Gardner and Bazley, fine yarns
Hartmann and Son, France, figured cottons
Horrocks, Miller and Co, shirtings and long cloths
Houldsworth, T and Co, fine yarns
Johnson, J, quiltings and toilet covers
Jourdain, X, France, muslin
Lamberts, A (Christ. Son), Prussia, cotton kalmucks and weavers
Lang, Johan, Austria, gingham; design suited to French and German taste
Lenmann, Brothers, Switzerland, specimens of Turkey red
Li on Weaving Company, Portugal, cotton blankets and shawls
M Bide and Co, cotton diaper woven by power
Mallet (of Messrs. Vantroyen and Mallet), France, yarns
Major and Gill, loom-made double coutils and nankeens for corsets
Nair, I, Son and Co, cheap window curtains by a new arrangement of the Jacquard loom
Martin, W and Son, furniture dimities
Myerscough, Steele and Co, toilet quilts and bed covers
Naf, M, Switzerland, toilet quilts and bed covers
Nef, J J, Switzerland, spotted muslins
Ourscamp, the Company of (Paigé Delacourt, manager), France, bleached madapolams
Ostrum, R, and Co, figured and chequered cambrics
Pana and Hanschild, Saxony, four-thread and other number of knitting cottons
Patterson, Jamieson and Co, imitation of Madras handkerchiefs
Raschle and Co, Switzerland, imitation of Madras handkerchiefs, those with blue grounds especially good
Ransau, Aebly, Switzerland, tartan and book muslin
Symington, H H, and Co, harness window curtains
Timmer and Föhrman, Saxony, cotton table-cloths
Vogel and Girner, Prussia, levantines
Weigle, J J, Wurtemberg, waistcoatings (with relation to cost)
Willmettic Duck Manufacturing Company, United States, cotton sail-cloth

CLASS XII.—(JURY 12.)

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED.

PRIZE MEDAL.

Akroyd, J and Son, damasks, including also the award for Genappe yarns

Aksenoff, J, Russia, woollen cloths
Albinet, Jun, France, blankets
Apperley, J and D, black cloth
Armitage, Brothers, woollen cloths
Astorian Company, articles made of hare fur
Bacot, P and Sons, France, fancy black and satin doeskins; also fine piece-dyed black cloths, of a thin make
Barnicot and Hirst, woollen cloths
Beardsell, Isaac, and Co, woollen cloths
Beardsell, C and Co, woollen cloths
Bennett, I and A, woollen cloths of new materials
Benoit, Malot, and Walbraume, France, fine flannels
Bernhard, W, Saxony, woollen cloths
Berteche, Chesnon, and Co, France, fancy doeskins
Biétry and Son, France, Cashmere cloths
Billiet and Huot, France, yarns
Biolley, F and Son, Belgium, thin piece-dyed black for exportation

Bottomley, M and Son, figured goods
Braun Brothers, Prussia, woollen cloths
Brooke, J and Sons, woollen cloths
Brown, J and H and Co, Scotch tweeds, &c
Brown, W, damask made of wool, silk, and cotton
Brühm and Nägler, Prussia, cloths of worsted weft and silk warp
Cailliet Franqueville, France, merinos
Carr, T and W, woollen cloths, also beavers
Chatain and Foron, France, flannels
Cheuvreire, T, France, woollen cloths
Clarenbach and Son, Prussia, woollen yarns
Clark, J and T, woollen cloths
Crombie, J and Co, Scotch tweeds
Croutelle, Nephew, France, yarns
David Brothers and Co, France, merinos and cloths, mixed with organzine and spun silk
David-Labbé and Co, France, merino fabrics (lowness of price)

Davies, R S and Sons, fine scarlets
Dauphinot-Pérard, France, merinos
Deheselle, A J, Belgium, flannels, swanskins, &c
Delatre and Son, France, worsted fabrics and merinos
Dicksons and Lalings, woollen fabrics
Dubois, G and Co, Belgium, trowser-cloths
Early, J and Co, Witney blankets
Ecroyd, W and Son, Carder and Genappe-yarns
Eyre, W and Sons, woollen cloths
Fiedler, A G, Russia, woollen cloths
Firth, E and Sons, blankets with cotton warp
Forster, F, Prussia, Spanish stripes
Foster, J and Son, worsted stuff goods, including also the award for alpaca, mohair, and lustre-yarns
Fortin-Bontellier, France, felt-cloths for p anes
Gamble, W, Canada, blankets
Geissler, C S, Prussia, woollen-cloths
Geyers and Schmidt, Prussia, woollen cloths
Gilbert and Stevens, United States, flannels, exhibited by Johnson, Sewell, and Co
Gott and Sons, woollen cloths (for exportation)
Goutchkoff, E and J, Russia, woollen cloths, worsted and organzine silk warp fabrics, and Cashmere-de-laines
Gray, S, woollen cloths
Grossmann, C G, Saxony, woollen cloths
Grüner, F W, Saxony, merinos
Haas, L F and Sons, Prussia, woollen cloths
Haas, P and Sons, Austria, furniture damasks and woollen velvets

Haberland, G A, Prussia, woollen cloths
Hague, Cook, and Wormald, blankets for various markets, also travelling rugs, including award for Spanish stripes
Hargreave and Nussey, woollen cloths from new materials
Helme, W, doeskins, cassimeres, &c
Hendrichs, F, Prussia, woollen cloths
Henry, A and S, and Co, woollen cloths
Herrman, W, Saxony, woollen cloths
Hindenberg, sen, France, Cashmere and merino yarns
Hösel, R and Co, Saxony, damasks
Holdsorth, J and Co, damask and other furniture cloths
Hooper, C and Co, fine cloths, also elastic cloths for gloving
Horsfall, J G and Co, light cloths
Ingils and Brown, tweeds
Isaelf, P, Prussia, woollen cloths
Itzigsohn, M, Prussia, woollen cloths
Jubel, Desmarests I, France, woollen cloths
Jowett, T and Co, fabrics from alpaca weft and silk and cotton warps, also of silk warp and linen weft
Kay, Richardson, and Wroe, chine goods of worsted, cotton, silk, and linen, with printed warps
Keller, J, Austria, woollen yarns
Kesselkaul, J H, Prussia, woollen cloths
Knüpper and Steinhäuser, Prussia, merinos and brocaded satin de chine

Lachapelle and Levarlet, France, woollen yarns
Lantein and Co, France, barège and woollen yarns
Leach, J and Sons, flannels
Lloyd Spinning Company, Saxony, merino yarns
Lloyd, W and Co, Welsh flannels
Lockwood and Kelghley, woollen cords and velveteens
Lohse, E, Saxony, damask goods made with worsted and cotton, and worsted and silk
Lucas Brothers, France, merino yarns
Lutze Brothers, Prussia, woollen cloths
Marling, S S and Co, woollen cloths
Mathieu, Robert, France, merinos
McCre, H C and Co, damasks
Meissner, F T, Saxony, woollen cloths for exportation
Milligan, W and Son, embroidered alpaca goods, under a patented process of the exhibitors
Mollet-Warmé Brothers, France, fabrics of worsted mixed with silk, much used for foreign consumption
Morand and Co, Prussia, draps d'été, or summer cloths twilled like merinos
Moncreau, —, France, stuffs for furniture hangings, screens, table covers, &c
Ofermann, F W, Prussia, fancy trouser goods
Palling, W, billiard cloths, and scarlet hunters' or milled cloths
Parnuit, Dautreime, and Co, France, woollen cloths
Patterson, J, Canada, blankets
Paturel-Lupin, Seydoux, Sieber, and Co, France, merinos, draps d'été, mousseline-de-laines, barèges, and chaalis, including also the award for yarns

Pawson, T, Son, and Martin, woollen cloths
Pease, H and Co, Coburg cloths, single and double twill, worsted weft and cotton warp, including also the award for yarns
Peill and Co, Prussia, woollen cloths
Pesel and Mennet, France, Cashmere fabrics
Petit-Clément, France, merinos
Pin-Bayard, France, woollen cloths and damask worsted shawls
Pocock and Rawlings, woollen cloths
Pouchea-Potier, France, merinos
Rand, John, and Sons, fabrics of wool, and wool combined with cotton and silk, including the award for yarns
Reid, J, frieze cloths and milled tweeds
Roberts, W and Co, tweeds
Robinson, T, blankets
Roger Brothers, and Co, France, merino yarns
Rogers, G, Coburg cloths of worsted and cotton
Salter, S and Co, woollen cloths
Salt, Titus, alpaca and mohair fabrics, also their yarns; moreons for furniture hangings
Schlumberger, G and Co, France, damasks for furniture hangings, of worsted and silk
Schmidt, J G, Jun, and Sons, Saxony, folded card-yarns
Schmieger, A, Austria, woollen yarns
Schöl, A, Austria, woollen cloths
Schöller, L and Sons, Prussia, woollen cloths
Schöffel, Brown, Davis, and Halse, flannels
Schürman and Schröder, Prussia, woollen cloths
Schwann, Kell, and Co, fabrics of various descriptions, and all adapted for foreign markets

Sentis, Son, and Co, France, woollen yarns
Shaw, J W and H, woollen cloths
Siegmond, W, fabrics of wool and silk, &c
Signoret-Rochas, P, France, woollen cloths (economy of production)
Smith, J and Sons, flannels
Snell, John, beauty of finish in woollen cloth
Solbrig, C F, Saxony, merino yarns
Spengler, Charles, Saxony, woollen cloths
Stancomb, W and J, Jun, trowser goods
Stowell and Sugden, mohair yarns
Sugden, J and Brothers, Genappe, mohair, and poplin yarns, including also award for fabrics of English wool combined with cotton
Sykes, D and Co, woollen cloths
Sykes, J and Son, woollen cloths
Tchetrnikoff, —, Russia, woollen cloths
Thornton, Firth, Ramsden and Co, woollen cloths

Tolson and Sons, trowser goods of, and vestings
Townend, Brothers, Genappe, mohair, and poplin yarns
Tremel, A and Co, fabrics of worsted, alpaca, and mohair, shot with cotton, silk, and linen
Tweedale, J and Sons, flannel
Vogel, W, Saxony, damasks
Volner, —, Russia, woollen fabrics
Walker, J and Co, mohair cloths
Walker, J and Sons, woollen cloths
Weissfog, E F, Prussia, merinos, and brocaded "Satins de Chine"
Wilkinson, John, felt cloth for ship's sheathing and other purposes
Wilson, J J and W, railway wrappers and Windermere rugs
Winkler and Son, Saxony, Chambard fabrics, merinos, &c
Wrigley, J and T C and Co, woollen cloths
Xhofferay and Co, Belgium, woollen yarns
York and Sheepshanks, woollen cloths
Zaalberg, J C and Son, Netherlands, a fancy blanket
Ziegler and Haussman, Saxony, merinos

CLASS XIII.—(JURY 13.)

SILK AND VELVET.

PRIZE MEDAL.

Alsop, Robins, and Co, sewing silks
Andrae, C, Zollverein, velvet ribbons
Balsy, Jules, France, ribbons made of silk in the gum
Ballefides, F, France, assortment of vestings and figured velvets and terry
Darth, Massing, and Pilincho, France, black silk plush for hats
Barres Brothers, France, their perfection of trams for tulle and organzine, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 26, 28 dernier for satin and plush
Bauman and Streuli, Switzerland, plain and armure silks and Glacé gros-de-Naples
Bellon, Joseph, and Co, France, black satins and taffetas
Bertrand, Gayet, and Dumontat, France, Chine and figured silk shawls, scarfs, and cravats
Bischoff, Christopher and John, Switzerland, black taffetas, gros-de Rhin, and some good black satins and ribbons
Bonnet, J and C, France, black satins and black taffetas
Bonneton, J, France, organzine for plush and satin
Bonvard and Lançon, France, a few specimens of their looms, which exhibit manufacturing talent of a high order
Bravo, Michael Pignerol, Sardinia, organzine for satins
Bridgett, Thomas, and Co, sewing silks, purse twist, and sarsnet ribbons
Brisson Brothers, France, black silk plush, principally made by power
Brocklehurst, J and T, Persians, serges, sarsnets, gros-de-Naples, handkerchiefs
Brosse and Co, France, coloured velvets
Brough, J and J, and Co, sewing silks
Brunet, Lecompte, Guichart, and Co, France, Chine and embroidered silks, gauzes, grenadines, and crêpes for dresses, shawls, collars, scarfs, and cravats
Buisson (Widow), sen, France, gauze ribbons
Campbell, Harrison, and Lloyd, moiré antique, figured, and brocaded silks
Carquillat (weaver, of Lyons), France, woven portrait of Pope Pius IX., and ditto of the Duc d'Angoulême's visit to his workshop; also of the Queen
Carter, Vavasseur, and Rix, figured silks, and moiré antique
Casey and Phillips, plain black radzimere and other plain silks
Chambon, Casimir, Alais (Gard), France, fine six-thread grenadine, and organzine for satin
Champagne and Rougier, France, assortment of rich figured silks
Chatron and Son, France, organzine, for tulle, for ribbons, and for plush and satin
Chichizola, J, and Co, Sardinia, plain velvets and figured silks
Collard and Coute, France, assortment of ribbons
Cope, Hamerton, and Co, figured ribbons
Cornell, Lyell, and Webster, ribbons
Condere, Soucarré, and Sons, France, gaze à bluter, from 10 to 220 threads per inch
Coventry ribbon, an excellent specimen of the skill of the parties concerned in the production of it
Cox, R S, and Co, an assortment of fancy ribbons
Crichtley, Brinsley, and Co, figured silks, handkerchiefs, and cravats
De Bary, T, and Bischoff, Switzerland, figured ribbons
Diergardt, F, Prussia, plain and figured velvets, and velvet ribbons
Donat, André, and Co, France, vestings and silks for cravats, in plain, figured, and broché satin, and grenadine
Donat, J and F, France, black silk plush
Domaine, X, France, organzines
Du Cros, T, France, organzines and grenadines
Fontaine, F, France, vesting and garment silks
Freyvogel and Hensler, Switzerland, figured ribbons
Gabain, G, Zollverein, silks in damasks, and brocatelle for furniture
Gindre, L and Co, France, white and coloured satins
Girard, Nephew, and Co, France, black and coloured velvets
Graham and Sons, black moiré satins and velvets
Gron and Co, black crapes, crêpe aérophone, crêpe lisse, &c
Grosvenor, W and Co, furniture silks
Guillot, Jun, and Co, Sardinia, plain velvets, figured velvets, imitation of white lace on velvet ground
Hadwen and Son, spun silk yarn
Harrop, Taylor, and Pearson, an assortment of black and shot plain silks
Heckel, sen, and Co, France, satins in white, black, and colours, of all qualities
Heil, George, Austria, assortment of brocatelles
Hermes, Auguste, France, organzine
Hill, James and Co, plain and figured silks
Hoch and Baumann, Switzerland, lustrings
Houldforth and Son, spun silk-yarns in all numbers
Hooper, G, Carroz, and Tabourer, France, plain, figured, and printed silk gauzes; also illusion tulle
Houldsworth, James, and Co, furniture silks
Ibrahim Aga, Turkey, specimens of figured velvets
Jame, Bianchi, and Duseigneur, France, grenadine and organzines
Keith and Co, furniture silks
Kolokolnikoff, Paul, Russia, specimens of gold and silver brocade, chenille, and other textures
Kondrashoff, Russia, a variety of silks in brocade damask, portraits à la Jacquard
Langevin and Co, France, spun silks
Lapeyre, M N, and O N Doibean, France, damask reps, figured and chine silk shawls
Larcher, Faure, and Co, France, specimens of ribbons
Lemann, J and Son, France, brocatelle embroidered in gold and silver, also broché gold on chenille and velvet grounds
Le Mare and Sons, black and coloured velvets, satins, moiré and glacé silks
Le Mire and Son, France, figured silks, with their newest styles in lampas, damask, brocatelle, and embroidery
Lyons Chamber of Commerce, France, assortment of fancy silks
Martin, J B and P, and Casimer, France, black silk plush
Massing Brothers, Hubert and Co, France, a similar assortment of black silk plush
Mathevon and Bouvard, France, specimens of rich silks
Mener, Jean, France, organzine, both white and yellow
Menghills, Brothers, Prussia, plain and fancy velvets, and velvet ribbons
Messat, Ant., Austria, figured taffetas, gauze, and crêpe ribbons
Moering, Charles, Austria, figured and chine ribbons
Molinari, A, Sardinia, plain velvets, and for rich figured velvet for furniture
Montesny and Chomer, France, crêpes, crêpe lisse, crêpe aérophone, and gauze of many kinds
Mustapha, Aga Hadgi, Turkey, crapes
Naef and Schwarzenbach, Switzerland, lustrings and gros-de-Rhin
Orduna, V, Spain, damasks, velvets, and other silks
Poidebard, N, Tuscany, organzines and trams
Polakoff and Zimiatio, Russia, similar silks
Ponson, France, plain silks
Potton, Rambaud, and Co, assortment of rich figured silks, and a woven picture of her Majesty, Prince Albert, and Prince of Wales
Regner, Cousin, France, velvets, gauzes, satins, and taffetas, handkerchiefs, collars, shawls, and scarfs, in excellent taste
Reichardt, F, Austria, plain, figured, and moiré silks, for black and coloured satin
Repique and Silvent, France, fancy vests in velvet plush
Richter-Linder, Switzerland, plain satin ribbons
Rignon, F and Co, Prussia, organzine for satins

Robinson, J W and Co, a variety of satins, serges, velvets, plush, &c
Robinson, J and It and Co, velvet vestings, black armozines silks and satins, for cravats
Robinson, J and T, black and coloured velvets
Ryfel and Co, Switzerland, half-Florence, Florence, and marceline
Sanderson and Reid, figured vestings
Saposhnikoff, Prussia, specimens of gold and silver brocade, and other textures
Sarrasin and Co, Switzerland, specimens of figured ribbons
Sarrasin, J T, Switzerland, specimens of figured ribbons
Scheibler, E and Co, Austria, organzine, 28 derniers for satin, and for their grenadine 48 derniers in four threads
Scheibler and Co, Austria, plain and fancy velvets and velvet ribbons
Spitalfields School of Design, figured and brocaded silks
Schopper, M A, Austria, brocatelles
Schwarzenbach, F J, Switzerland, gros-de-Rhin and poulte-de-soie
Seimer, Thomas, moiré, antique, and plain velvets
Simons, J, Heirs of, Zollverein, a variety of velvets, figured silks, cravats, handkerchiefs, scarfs, vestings, gauzes, &c
Solel, Bd, Sardinia, rich figured silks, armures, and a royale ground for furniture, and some gauze diaphane for the same purpose
Soller and Co, Switzerland, specimens of figured ribbons
Soubeyran, Louis, France, organzine
Stapfer, J, Switzerland, plain, coloured, striped, and checked Gros-de-Naples
Staub Brothers, Switzerland, figured silks
Sulger and Stuckelberger, Switzerland, figured ribbons
Tallard, C M, France, plain glacé silks, armures, moiré antiques, and rep silks
Vatin, F, Son and Co, France, an assortment of fancy silk gauzes, dresses, and shawls
Verza Brothers, Austria, trams
Vigant Brothers, France, chine ribbons and some figured ribbons
Von Bruck, H and Sons, Prussia, an assortment of plain velvets and velvet ribbons
Walters and Sons, black plush for hats
Wardle, H and T, similar productions
Winkworth and Proctors, shot and glacé gros, and figured and chine silks
Zeller, Felix, and Son, Switzerland, gros-de-Naples and satin, both gaspé
Zurrer, Jacob, Switzerland, Persians and sarsnets.

CLASS XIV.—(JURY 14.)

MANUFACTURES FROM FLAX AND HEMP.

THE PRIZE MEDAL.

Alexandrovsk Manufacturing, The Imperial, Russia, canvas
Andrews, Michael, damask table-cloths and napkins
Berthelot and Bonte, Belgium, hand-spun flax yarn
Beyer, Widow and Co, Saxony, damask cloths and napkins
Birrell, David, damask table-cloths and napkins
Bolenius and Nolte, Prussia, fine linens
Boniface and Son, France, cambrics
Clibborn, Hill, and Co, diapers
Cooreman, A J, Belgium, lace thread made from hand-spun yarn
Coulson, J and Co, damask table-cloths and napkins
Cox Brothers, low-priced striped bedding and hesians
Cumont-Deleercq, Belgium, linen threads (colour)
Dautremere and Co, France, flax yarns
Decock-Wattrelet and Bandonin, Belgium, fine linens
Eickholt, Anton., Heirs of, Prussia, designs of damasks and colours of linen
Ferrol, The Royal Manufactory of Isabella II. at, Spain, —
Finlayson, Bousfield, and Co, strength, taste, and neatness in threads (coarse and middle sizes)
Fraser, Douglas, canvass made by steam-power looms
Grassot and Co, France, damasks
Haro, E F, France, canvas for historical paintings
Hennings, John, damask table-cloths, and cambrics
Hives and Atkinson (Class IV.), mill and spun yarns
Houldsworth, W B and Co, satin-finish linen threads
Kums, E, Belgium, assortment of canvass, Russia sheetings, &c
Kirk, W and Son, brown linens of low description and price
Hollands
Kramsta and Sons, Prussia, bleached platitas for export
Daing, J and A, ducks, imitation Russia sheeting
Lawson, Alexander, assortment of low-priced dowlas, hucks, sheeting, window-blinds, &c
McCay, Thomas, fronting linen, made of mill-spun warp and hand-spun weft
McMurray, T and Co, fine linens
Malo-Dickson and Co, France, canvas
Marshall and Co, Class IV., preparation of "China grass"
Merlie-Lefevre and Co, France, cordage
Mestivier and Hamoir, France, cambrics
Milvain and Harford, canvass made with bands
Moerman-Vanlaere, J, Belgium, assortment of canvass, of tow, flax and hemp, also railway wagon coverings
Parmentier, F, Belgium, fine linen of mill-spun yarn, also handkerchiefs
Peldrian Franz's Heirs, Austria, fine linen and hand-spun yarn
Richardson, J N, Sons, and Orden, light shirting linens for export
Sadler, Fenton, and Co, heavy shirting linens for export (bleached)
Scribe Brothers, France, damask (including their yarn and power-loom goods)
Smileton, J, and Son, dowlas, cregudias, creas, &c, of light and low-priced quality for export
Wäntig, C D, and Sons, Saxony, damask table-cloths and napkins
Warnes, —, Class IV., Growth and preparation of flax
Westermann, A H and Co, Prussia, damask and other linens
Wilford, J, and Sons, plain and fancy drills, and China grass sheeting
NOTE.—The Jury award the sum of £10 each to the following subjects:—
Harvey, Ann, Belfast, hand-spun flax-yarn
Heepen Spinning School (for a little girl ten years of age), Prussia, spun flax-yarn
McGill, Jane, Belfast, hand-spun flax-yarn

CLASS XV.—(JURY 15.)

MIXED FABRICS, INCLUDING SHAWLS, BUT EXCLUSIVE OF WORSTED GOODS (CLASS XII.)

COUNCIL MEDAL.

Deneirouse, E, Bolse-Gravy, and Co, France, the discovery of a new and important process in the production of elaborate designs
Atkinson, R and Co, collection of poplins
Berger, Joseph, and Son, Austria, a collection of shawls, and a square of Cashmere wool worked with gold
Blakely, Edward Theobald, a collection of shawls, and also barge scarfs of a novel taste
Bliss, William, a variety of shawls
Boas Brothers, France, shawls of Indian wool-yarn
Bolingbroke, G and F, plain, striped, and watered poplins
Brown and Forster, vestings, of cotton warp and weft wool; likewise stuffs of other descriptions; also waistcoatings of plush vignola
Catteaux Brothers, Belgium, pantalon stuffs of cotton, wool, and linen with cotton
Catteaux Gangué, —, Belgium, cotton, woollen, and linen stuffs
Choqueuel, Felix, France, cutting and printing of light shawls
Cocu, A, France, vestings
Cormal, di Diego, Austria, vestings, some of them embroidered on a principle
Cross, William, tartans made of fine Indian wool
Damiron and Co, France, collection of fine wool shawls
Day, John, and Son, pantalon stuff, warp of cotton with weft of carded wool, crossed on one side only, character of cassinet
Duché, sen, and Co, France, fine shawls of Indian wool
Echinger Brothers, Austria, vestings
Fassin, Jun, France, waistcoatings, &c
Ferber and Hentebison, shawls
Funke, R M, Prussia, mixed cloths and dresses
Gausson, Jun, Fargeton and Co, France, a variety of shawls of Indian wool
Glen and M'Indoe, excellence and economy in printing shawls
Grafe and Neviand, Prussia, vestings of cotton warp
Graham, John, embroidered crape shawls, from China
Grillet, sen, and Co, France, two long shawls of elaborate design
Hebert, F, and Son, France, shawls woven from Indian wool

THE ROYAL COMMISSIONERS, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, AND FOREIGN COMMISSIONERS OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.



LORD ROSSE, PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY, ROYAL COMMISSIONER.—FROM A DAGUERRETYPE BY CLAUDET.



RICHARD COBDEN, ESQ., M.P., ROYAL COMMISSIONER.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY KILBURN.



THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P., ROYAL COMMISSIONER FROM A DAGUERRETYPE BY CLAUDET.



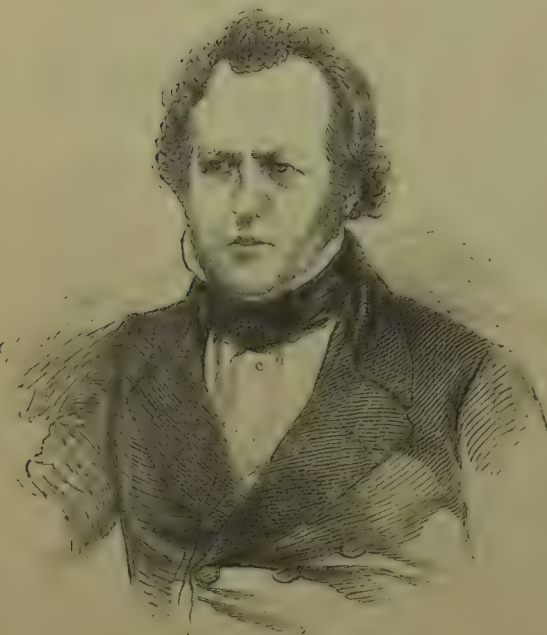
THOMAS BAZLEY, ESQ., PRESIDENT OF THE MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, ROYAL COMMISSIONER.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY KILBURN.



SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, BART., SECRETARY TO THE ROYAL COMMISSIONERS.—FROM A DAGUERRETYPE BY CLAUDET.



OWEN JONES ESQ., R.A., AUTHOR OF "THE ALHAMBRA," DECORATOR OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.



DR. ROYLE, INDIAN COMMISSIONER.—FROM A DAGUERRETYPE BY CLAUDET.



WILLIAM EDMOND LOGAN, ESQ., F.R.S., F.G.S., DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, CANADIAN COMMISSIONER.



FRANCIS FULLER, ESQ., EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER.—FROM A DAGUERRETYPE BY BEARD.

THE ROYAL COMMISSIONERS, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, AND FOREIGN COMMISSIONERS OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.



HENRY COLE, ESQ., EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER.



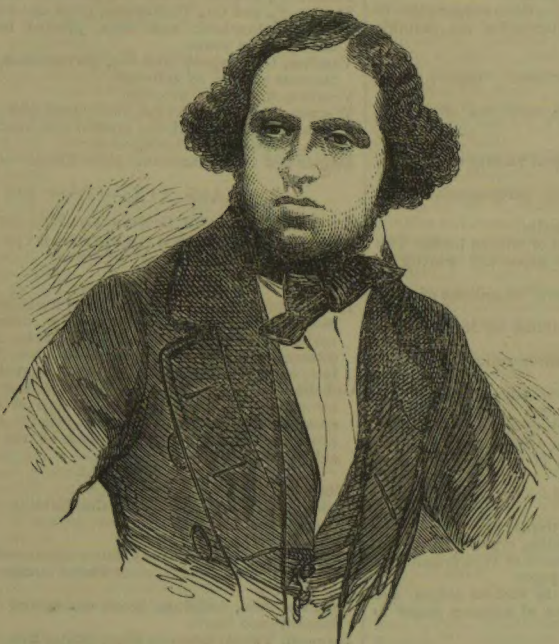
CHARLES WENTWORTH DILKE, ESQ., EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER.



MATTHEW DIGBY WYATT, ESQ., SECRETARY TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.



E. RIDDLE, ESQ., OF PHILADELPHIA, UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER.



M. GABRIEL KAMENSKY, IMPERIAL RUSSIAN COMMISSIONER.



WOLDEMAR SEYFFARTH, LL.D. SAXON COMMISSIONER.



DR. STEINBEIS, COMMISSIONER FOR STUTTGART AND WURTEMBERG.



SIGNOR CARLO TREBBI, ROMAN COMMISSIONER.



M. DUFRENOY, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN AND REPORTER OF JURY NO. 1.

Heymann, C. and Co, Prussia, vestings
Kaufmann, H., Prussia, woollen velvets of plushes of goats' hair, of various descriptions, printed, and China
Keith Schoonridge and Co., large collection of printed shawls
Kerr, Robert (Kerr, Scott and Co), fine specimens of every description of shawls, and a variety of tartans
Laporta, F., Austria, embroideries, on several textures
Lawrence, Stone, and Co, United States, tartans made from native wool
Leary, J. E., cassiaets of superior quality
Leary, William, cassiaets of novel and excellent quality
Lee, R. and G., specimens of tartan plaids
Lefebvre-Ducatteau Brothers, France, vestings
Lemaire, Descamps, and Pissart, Belgium, specimens of pantalon stuff
Lienart-Chaffaux, Madame, Belgium, specimens of pantalon stuff
Lion Brothers and Co, France, collection of shawls
Marx and Weigert, Prussia, Utrecht velvet and shawls
Merlin, A. and V., a long white embroidered shawl
Miller and Hall, excellent cashmerettes
Morgenroth and Kragmann, Prussia, woollen velvet, plain and figured
Murley, W. J. C., vestings
Paton, J. and D., collection of tartans
Patrian, C. France, vestings of Cashmere
Pferdmenges and Kleinjung, Prussia, vestings
Pim Brothers and Co, collection of poplins
Robertson, J. and T., shawls
Rockstroh, H., Austria, specimens of waistcoatings
Sanderson, R. and A. Co, collection of tartans
S. Jeff and Harass, Prussia, variety of vestings
Swaisland, C., printed shawls of great excellence
Taylor, J. and Son, vestings
Tee and Son, Class XIV., variety of fabrics
Thierry-Mieg, France, collection of shawls
Towler, Campin, and Co, collection of shawls, and first-class printed goods
Van der Beek, Prussia, fancy tartans
Walmsley, H. (Class XI.), poplins
Whitehill, M. and Co, merino shawls
Zeisel, J. and J. C. Billel, Austria, collection of shawls

CLASS XVI.—(JURY 16.)

LEATHER, INCLUDING SADDLERY AND HARNESS, SKINS, FUR, FEATHERS, AND HAIR.

PRIZE MEDAL.

Adcock and Co., a collection of feathers for ornamental purposes
Baker, B., United States, light harness of superior workmanship
Barrande, J. P., France, an assortment of morocco and kid leather of varied colours
Bayvet Brothers and Co., France, an assortment of morocco, roan, and calf leather
Berthault, France, an assortment of parchment and vellum
Bevingtons and Morris, a collection of furs and skins, and for an assortment of sheep-skin rugs
Blackwell, S. and R., phaeton harness
Blythe, R., a lady's saddle and a hunting ditto
Bossard, J., curried calf leather of superior quality
Brace, H., two cases of bits, stirrups, and spurs
Brown and Son, specimen of saddle-trees
Calster, A. B., hussar and hunting saddles, with pair of hunting pads
Clarke, R. and Sons, a collection of manufactured furs
Clark, C. and J., sheep and lamb-skin rugs
Cooper, M., racing saddle and a case of saddlery
Corry, J. and J., Italian lamb skins, for gloves
Courtois, E., France, black and coloured varnished calf and hides
Courtiège Duchesnay, France, boot fronts from the calf-skins of Paris
Cozens and Greatrex, tanned and curried leather
Cox, W. H. and Co., two foreign butts, very well tanned
Crawford, H. M., United States, calf-skins tanned in oak bark
Cuff, R., saddle (riding), bridle, and harness
Deade, J., France, a large assortment of calf and cow hides
Deed, J. S., Angora goat and English sheep-skin rugs. Assortment of Morocco leather. (And honourably mentioned)
Delacour, H. P., France, horse-hair and "vegetable silk" damask
Dixon and Whiting, an assortment of varnished and enamelled hides and splits
Dörr and Reinhardt, Hesse, Grand Duchy of, an assortment of varnished calf leather
Drake, R., three very beautiful muffs
Draper, —, a remarkable, heavy and well-tanned English hide
Duport, V., France, three split hides of twice the usual length
Dezaux-Lacour, France, curried calf-skins
Earnshaw, H., a case of harness
Eggers, F., Russia, a fur carpet
Emmerich and Georger, France, an assortment of coloured and black morocco
Fleux and Co., France, a manufactured sole and harness leather
Forrer, A., (Class XXIII.), ornaments worked in hair and gold
Gauthier, J., France, black and coloured varnished leather
Geyer, J., Austria, a national cloak made from lamb-skins
Guillot, J. A., France, boot fronts of various kinds
Haussens-Hap, B., Belgium, horse-hair, and also fibre stuffing for furniture
Heintze and Freudenberg, Prussia, black varnished calf leather
Hemsworth and Linley, boot fronts and cordovan
Hepburn, John and Thomas, an English crop butt
Herrenschmidt, G. F., France, boot fronts and curried calf
Heyl, C., Grand Duchy of Hesse, varnished calf leather
Hickey and Tull, United States, two portmanteaus
Houette, A. and Co., France, an assortment of black and coloured varnished leather
Hudson's Bay Company, a collection of fur skins
Jett, C. A., Canada, curried porpoise leather, and samples of leather from the skin of the whale
Jerez, junior, Belgium, white varnished hide
Kane, G., portmanteaus and camp furniture
König, Henry, models of a miniature tigress and cubs
König, L., Prussia, camille of superior workmanship
Landon Brothers, France, well-tanned sole leather
Lacey and Phillips, United States, a case of harness
Ladouée-Le Jeune, C., Belgium, saddlery and harness
Lambert and Son, waxed calf-skins, boot fronts, and Cordovan
Langdon, W., jun., a light phaeton harness
Last, S., railway portmanteau
Laycock and Sons, horse hair damask, &c.
Lemonier and Co., France, ornamental hair work
Lever, J. and J., specimens of vellum and parchment for bookbinding, &c.
Lolagnier, —, France, specimens of leather
Mercler, J. J., Switzerland, curried calf leather
Merklingshaus and Wex, Prussia, dressed hides, manufactured for saddlery and harness
Meyer, S. and M., manufactured articles made from the skins of the rabbit
Middlemore, W., a lady's embroidered saddle, and ditto with elastic seat, also mounting-rein for unbroken horses
Morris, R., Canada, a set of double sleigh harness
Mayer-Michel and Denninger, Grand Duchy of Hesse, japanned and varnished hides, and calf leather and for morocco, roans, and skivers
Nova Scotia, Central Committee of, Nova Scotia, a choice collection of skins
Nys and Co., France, black varnished calf leather
Oastler and Palmer, a large assortment of enamelled and varnished leather, and crop butt
Passmore, W., a set of single-horse harness
Pelteaux, August, France, sole leather
Pelteaux, F., jun., France, sole leather
Pollock, J., a very perfect set of Scotch harness
Prax and Lambin, France, a varied collection of saddlery and harness
Prin, A., jun., France, russet and black curried calf leather
Pullman, R. W. and J., chamois leather of every description
Russian Imperial Cabinet of Petersburg, Russia, a pelisse lining, made from the necks of the silver fox, &c.
Skvorsoff, M., Russia, curried calf leather and a few calf-skins curried with the hair attached
Smith, G., and Sons, an assortment of furs, made from Russian sable, &c.
Stockill, W., specimens of boot fronts
Swaine and Adeney, a large assortment of whips and canes

Suser, H., France, a good assortment of curried calf leather and boot fronts, and boots and shoes, for exportation
Turkey, His Majesty the Sultan of, Turkey, a collection of skins
Texier, jun., France, specimens of buck, doe, and fawn leather
Ventujol and Chassang, France, boot fronts, manufactured from Bordeaux calf-skins
Warming, E., Denmark, a fur carpet
Webb, E., coloured hair cloth, and cloth composed of silk and hair, and for horse-hair carpets
White, J. C., silver-mounted harness with improved registered tug
Weinknecht, T., Belgium, two carpets made of fox-skins and other furs
Wisdom, Russell, and Whitman, United States, specimens of curried hair for furniture
Wilson, Walker, and Co., an assortment of coloured sheep, morocco, and calf leather
Zeltz, J. F., Prussia, a coat-lining, made from mink tails, &c.

CLASS XVII.—(JURY 17.)

PAPER AND STATIONERY, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING.

COUNCIL MEDAL.

Vienna, Imperial Court and Printing Office of, Austria novelty of invention, and the number of new combinations in the art of typography
Angrand, France, ornamental, coloured, and fancy papers
Atkinson, William, bookbinders' cloth
Barritt and Co., for general bookbinding
Barère, B., France, engravings by Colla's tracing machine
Besley, R. and Co., types
Blanchet Brothers, and Kleber, France white and coloured papers
Bone and Son, cloth bookbinding
Brockhaus, F. A., Saxony, for his collection of 356 volumes, the whole printed at his own establishment in the year 1850
Bradbury and Evans, various specimens of printing
Callaux, Belislenoriel de Tinan and Company, France, various specimens of paper
Caslon and Co., variety of types
Chirio and Mina, Sardinia, printing, and printing materials and woodcuts
Clarke, J., various specimens of bookbinding and tree-marbling on calf leather
Clay, J., France, woodcut and other surface printing
Cross, G., new mode of fastening the leaves of scrap-books, without guards
Cussons and Co., bookbinders' cloth
Dewdney, J., writing paper, &c.
Derriez, M., France, music types, founts, &c.
Decker, R. L., Prussia, printing and types
Dresen and Sons, Denmark, writing paper
Desrosiers, A., France, printing
Dumercq, E., France, printing and paper
Dowling, H., Van Dieman's Land, Tasmanian printing
Dupont, P., France, printing, and fac-similes
Duzonglue, Messrs., Turkey, writing papers
East India Company, the Hon., India, collection of India papers
Ebart Brothers, Prussia, paper, glazing boards, and cartonnage for roofing
Egyptian Government, Egypt, a collection of 165 volumes of books printed in the Arabic, Persian, and Turkish languages; likewise for a catalogue of all the books published in Egypt
Evans, J. S., specimens of binding in white vellum
Faber, A. W., Bavaria, black-lead pencils
Fisher, J. H., a new mode of printing from copper-plate in two colours at once, with a peculiar sort of ink, suitable for bank notes and cheques
Figgs, V. and J., types
Fischer, C. F. A., Saxony, an assortment paper; also a specimen of mill-board
Gaynard and Geronit, France, a specimen of ledger-binding
Gilbert and Co., France, pencils
Godin, F. L. and Son, Belgium, a great variety of printing, writing, and drawing papers
Habenicht, A., Austria, bookbinding, porte-monnaies, and other leather goods
Hardmauth, L. and C., Austria, pencils
Hanlog, P. J., Belgium, a collection of printed books. The liturgies in red and black are especially worthy of notice
Haase's, G. Sons, Austria, for general excellence of their types, and printing
Hayday, James, bookbinding, exhibited by Messrs. Cundall and Addey
Herrick, J. K., United States, superior ruling of account books
Honig, B. C. and F., Netherlands, specimens of parchment and double-elephant writing paper
Howe, S. G., United States, a system of character, slightly angular in form, without capitals, for the blind
Höch and Sons, Prussia, a variety of white and coloured writing and tissue papers
Hyde and Co., sealing wax adapted for hot countries
Joynson, W., writing paper
Lamb, J., manufacture of pottery tissues
Laboulaye, C. and Co., France, printing types
Legrand, Marcellin, France, specimens of type founding
Lacroix Brothers, France, writing paper
Leighton, J. and J., bookbinding in various stages, and for the restoration of fac-similes of missing pages to valuable works
Lewis, Mrs. C., bookbinding
Lortic, P. M., France, bookbinding
Maine and Co., France, printing and bookbinding
Mauban and Vincent, Journal, France, printing paper
Mayer, Madame, Widow, T., France, fancy ornaments for confectioners
Millani, P., Rome, hand-made plate and writing papers
Mönch and Co., Grand Duchy of Hesse, porte-monnaies, pocket-books, and dressing-cases
Montgolfier, —, France, paper, and imitation parchment, adapted for many useful purposes
National Printing Office, France, variety of Oriental and other types, and for the beauty of execution of their specimens book, in which great taste is displayed; also for three Oriental volumes, with borders round every page in gold and colours. The ultramarine blue, printed as an ink direct from the type, is pure and bright
Niédée, J. E., France, specimens of bookbinding
Odent, Sons, and Co., France, variety of papers; also for their paper called animal parchment
Palgrave, J. T., Canada, printing types
Pion Brothers, France, variety of woodcuts and other printing
Rauch Brothers, Wurtemberg, variety of writing papers
Remnant, Edmunds, and Remnant, a novel application of materials in bookbinding
Rivière, R., bookbinding
Ribeland, ducal foundry, inspection at, Prussia, specimens of stereotype in iron, and the Bible printed therefrom
Saunders, T. H., a novel style of ornamental water-mark on paper, the water-mark giving gradation of shaded. It was invented by Mr. Oldham, of the Bank of England, under whose instructions Mr. Saunders applied it in the manufacture of paper
Schaeuffelen, G., Wurtemberg, plate, printing, writing, and tissue papers, the mark put on dry, by a peculiar process, after the paper is made
Schloss, widow, and Brother, France, a large collection of portfolios, porte-monnaies, porte-cigars, and other leather articles
Schreiber, J. C. G., Prussia, enamelled card-boards and paper, &c.
Smith and Meynier, Austria, specimens of writing paper
Sinclair, Duncan, and Son, specimens of printing types
Schnée Brothers, France, superior bookbinders' varnish
Spicer Brothers, a collection of papers, showing the present state of the paper manufacture in England
Stephenson, Blake and Co., types
Thomas and Sons, account books, for excellence of paper, ruling, and binding
Yagouinon and Brothers, Russia, writing paper. There is a great improvement within a few years, in the make and finish of Russian papers
Venables, Charles J., plate, lithographic, and other printing papers
Venables, Wilson, and Tyler, an assortment of paper from the principal manufacturers of the United Kingdom, and the cheapness of their own printing paper

Venables, George, wrapping papers, more particularly that which is used for paper bags
Vieweg and Son, Prussia, variety of publications
Waterston, George, sealing-wax
Westleys and Co., bookbinding, &c.
Westley, J., bookbinding
Williams, J., account books
Wright, J., bookbinding

CLASS XVIII.—(JURY 18.)

WOVEN, SPUN, FELTED, AND LAID FABRICS, WHEN SHOWN AS SPECIMENS OF PRINTING OR DYEING.

PRIZE MEDAL.

Armitage, G. and Co., (Classes XII. and XV.), for the dyes of Orleans, and Coburg, cloths of cotton and wool
Bergmann and Co., Prussia, dyed Berlin woollen yarns
Bernoville, Larssonier, and Chenest, France, fancy fabrics printed in steam colours
Black, James and Co., printed muslins, jaconets, and fancy fabrics
Blech, Steinbach, and Mantz, France, printed mousseline-de-laines (all wool), calicoes and jaconets, in madder colours
Bockmühl Brothers, Schlieper, and Hecker, Prussia, printed calicoes
Bossi, J., Austria, fancy fabrics, printed in steam colours
Chocqueel, L., France, fancy fabrics, printed in steam colours, for dresses and shawls
Daigleish, Falconer and Co., machine-printed calicoes
Delamorière, Gouin, and Michelet, France, fancy fabrics, printed in steam colours, for dresses
Dollfus, Mieg and Co., France, printed muslins and jaconets; also mousseline-de-laines (all wool.)
Evans, D. and Co., printed silk handkerchiefs and table-covers
Francillon, France, for dye of merinos exhibited by Paturle-Lupin and Co.
Féau, Béchard, V. A., France, skein-dyed woollen yarns for shawls
Godefroy, L., France, fancy fabrics, printed in steam colours, for dresses
Gros Odier, Roman and Co., France, printed muslins and jaconets; also mousseline-de-laines (all wool.)
Guinon, A. P., France, skein-dyed silk, bleaching silk, and the application of pique acid
Hartmann and Sons, France, fabrics printed in madder colours
Howe, J. and Co. (Class IV.), skein-dyed silk
Hoyle, T., and Son, machine-printed calicoes
Ingilis and Wakefield, machine-printed mousseline-de-laine and batistes
Japuis, J. B., and Son, France, printed furniture, cotton and chintz
Koechlin Brothers, France, printed mousseline-de-laine (all wool) and calicoes
Leitenberger, F., Austria, printed calicoes
Le Lievre, H., skein-dyed black silk
Littler, Mary Ann (Classes XII. and XV.), printed silk handkerchiefs
Partridge, N. (Classes XII. and XV.), for the dye of broadcloths of different colours on each side
Ripley and Sons, (Classes XII. and XV.), for the dye of Orleans and Coburg cloths, mixed of cotton and wool
Sale, J. N., printed cotton shirtings
Schlumberger, jun., and Co., France, cylinder-printed calicoes and jaconets
Schwabe and Co., printed calicoes in madder and garancine
Schwartz and Huguenin, France, printed cotton chintz, colours for furniture
Simpson and Young, mousseline-de-laine, cotton warps, printed by cylinder in six and seven colours; also calicoes printed in steam colours
Steiner, C., France, Turkey-red, plain dye and printed
Steiner, T., and Co., Turkey-red, plain dye and printed
Thomson, Brothers, and Sons, printed mousseline-de-laine, cotton warps
Vaucher, Du Pasquier and Co., Switzerland, calicoes and jaconets printed by cylinder
Vessière, A., France, merinos
Wegner, J. R., Switzerland, skein-dyed silk
Welsh, Margaretson, and Co., printed silk handkerchiefs
Welch, Thos., printed table-covers
Ziegler and Co., Switzerland, plain Turkey-red dye

CLASS XIX.—(JURY 19.)

TAPESTRY, INCLUDING CARPETS AND FLOOR-CLOTHS, LACE AND EMBROIDERY, FANCY AND INDUSTRIAL WORKS.

COUNCIL MEDAL.

Ball, Dunnicliffe, and Co., velvet and simla lace, being new patented fabric suitable for shawls, dresses, and for various ornamental and useful purposes, and of great commercial importance, also for imitation Valenciennes lace, black and white point tulle, of great merit
Gobelin tapestry, Government manufactory of, France, for originality and beauty of design of the different specimens exhibited for furniture, and the extraordinary excellence of execution of most of the productions exhibited
Albro and Hoyt, floor-cloths
Altherr, J. C., Switzerland, muslin curtains
Aubry, Brothers, France, laces
Ayer, W., wide thread lace
Bach, G. F. and Son, Saxony, fancy gimps and silk fringes
Bänziger, J., Switzerland, embroidered double-founce dress of novelty
Beck and Sons, Belgium, broad and narrow Valenciennes laces of good fabric
Bennoch, Twentyman and Riggs, gimps, fringes, and cameo braids
Benkowitz, Marie, Austria, embroidered crape on white silk
Berr and Co., France, robe, shawl, scarf, veil, berthe, cape, &c.
Brie, J. and Co. (Class XX.), embroidered shirt-fronts
Brinton and Sons, carpet, velvet pile, and Axminster rugs
Brown, S. R. and T., book-robe, short cambric handkerchiefs, stomacher, and collars
Browne, Sharp, and Co., embroidered muslin robe
Burchard and Sons, Prussia, printed moleskin table-covers, floor-cloths, and painted window blinds
Burch J. and Co., specimens of printed velvet pile and Brussels carpets
Burgh, R., specimens of gimps, tassels, and ornaments
Clarke, Esther, Honiton lace founce, design and quality unequalled in its class
Castel, E., France, Aubusson carpet
Crace, J. G., (Class XXVI.), specimens of Brussels and velvet pile carpets
Cronier, —, France, varnished and printed table-covers, &c.
Crossley and Sons, a carpet rug, and table-covers
Danby, C. and T., variety of silk fringes, &c.
Darnet, —, France, variety of shirt-fronts
Debbeld, Pellerin, and Co., France, a counterpane
Defrenne, Sophie, Belgium, Brussels point handkerchief
Dinlinger, A. F., Prussia, sofa carpets
Delaroche Daigremont, France, muslin robe jacket and cambric handkerchiefs
Delahaye, A., Belgium, application of Brussels founce, real
Demi, Doineau, and Bracknerie, France, Aubusson carpet, tapestry, &c.
Dove, C. W. and Co., specimens of fine frame Brussels carpet
Dubayn-Brumfaut, and Co., Belgium, wide and narrow Valenciennes laces, &c.
Ehrenzeller, F., Switzerland, net and muslin curtains
Evans, R. and Co., silk fringes, braids, and fancy buttons
Faudel and Phillips, embroidered hangings for a state bed
Fisch Brothers, Switzerland, net curtain of novelty
Fisher and Robinson, imitation laces, &c.
Fister, J., Spain, a rich black blond dress and mantilla
Flaissier Brothers, France, Alayuck velvet carpets
Forrest, James, and Sons, jacket founcings, &c.
Foulqué, Mlle. and Co., France, collars, half shawls, &c.
Gillat, R. D., Spain, the royal arms, worked with coloured silks, &c.
Gompertz, B., Hamburg, hair, embroidered pictures of the Queen and the Prince of Wales, &c.
Grenslay and Hopcroft, Jacquard shawl, &c.
Groucock, Copestake, Moor, and Co., Honiton guipure half-shawl, &c.
Haeck, J. T., Belgium, real Brussels plait veil
Hamburger, Rogers, and Co., epaulettes, military hats, &c.
Hammelrath, P. H., Belgium, narrow Valenciennes laces &c.

Hamrén, Sophie, Sweden, needlework embroidery
Hare, John and Co., specimens of oil-cloth, &c.
Harris, G. and Co., three specimens of velvet pile
Heald, H., pattern for a broad lace founce
Menderson and Widnell, specimens of fine tapestry, &c.
Heusschen, Van Eeckhout, and Co., Belgium, two bobbin Brussels lace dresses, &c.
Heyler, Mlle. M., France, silk-net mittens and gloves
Heymann and Alexander, machine-made lace
Hietel, J. A., Saxony, seven tableaux embroidered in hair and silk
Holden, J. and Co. (Class XIV.), muslin insertions and trimmings
Houldsworth, James and Co. (Class XIII.), embroidery by machinery
Howell and James and Co., guipure Honiton lace shawl
Hubert, Madame Josephine, France, head dresses, &c.
Jullien, sen., France, specimens of gimps, &c.
Jorez, jun., Belgium, printed moleskin table-covers
Kroonenberg, W. F., Netherlands, a large carpet
Lambert and Bury, Limerick lace shawl and tunic dress
Lambert, Brown, and Patrick, epaulettes and laces, &c.
Lapworth, A., specimens of velvet pile carpets, &c.
Lefebure, A., France, white thread lace counterpane, &c.
Lees, R. and Co., printed mohair velvet
Lester, T., wide white thread lace
Macdonald, D. and J. and Co., embroidered muslin, robe, cap, and bassinet
Mair, J., Son, and Co. (Class XI.), three muslin robes
Mallet and Barton, imitation black trimming laces, &c.
Mallet Brothers, France, specimens of Valenciennes lace and lappet
Marguerite Signora, Spain, a dress, from fibre of the pine-apple (per N. P. Hammond and Co., London)
Melotte, E., Belgium, gold embroidery
Meraux, J. H., France, patterns for founcings, handkerchiefs, lappets, &c.
Michelin, T., France, fancy ribbon trimmings for dresses and cloaks
Moreau and Co., France, embroidered shirt fronts
Mornieux, F., France, galleons and buttons
Moulard, Mlle., France, lace head-dress, caps, &c.
Naeltjens, G., Belgium, bobbin, Brussels berthe, coiffure lappet, &c.
Newcomb and Jones, velvet pile carpet
Overman and Delevigne, Belgium, carpets
Pagny, France, point lace shawl and scarf
Pardee, Hoomans, and Pardoe, velvet pile carpets
Parlant, E., Tuscany, a piece of embroidery, &c.
Polak, F. Mlle., Belgium, black lace founcings, &c.
Randon, L., France, white blond founce scarf, &c.
Reallier, Mlle., Belgium, Brussels point lace handkerchief, &c.
Reckless and Hickling, shawls, &c.
Requillart, Roussel, and Chocqueel, France, Morquette or velvet carpet
Riego de la Branchardiere, E., crochet-work frock, berthe, &c.
Robinson, Thomas, lace curtain
Roeller and Huste, Saxony, painted table-covers, &c.
Rolph, J., double-founce scarf, &c.
Salomons and Sons (Classes XII. and XV.), embroidered work
Schaerff, R., Prussia, coach laces, &c.
Schlaepfer, Schlatter, and Kursteiner, Switzerland, net curtains, &c.
Schmidt, G. F. and Co., Saxony, cushions, &c., for a set of furniture
Schoch, Schiess, and Son, Switzerland, embroidered handkerchiefs
Schreiber, F. A., Saxony, pillow lace
Seel, G., Prussia, pictures in hair
Seib, J. A., France, enamelled floor-cloth
Soenen, F., Belgium, lace handkerchiefs and lappets
Stacheli-Wild, C., Switzerland, embroidered table-covers, &c.
Stegman, H. and Co., lace curtain
Stefani, W., Sardinia, silk embroidered tableaux
Stocquart, Brothers, Belgium, black point lace shawl, &c.
Sutter, J. J., Switzerland, chintz book robe, &c.
Tanner and Koller, Switzerland, embroidered muslin dresses, &c.
Tanner, J. U., Switzerland, embroidered work
Templeton, James, and Co., Axminster carpets, &c.
Treadwin, C. E., Honiton lace
Turbeville, Smith, Boyle, and Co., carpets, &c.
Vander Kelen, Bresson, Belgium, Brussels lace
Van Halle, J., Belgium, vestments, robes, &c.
Van Kiel, Sisters, Belgium, Mechlin lace
Vangeols and Truchy, France, embroidery
Viccars, R., lace
Vickers, William, lace shawls, &c.
Victoria Felt Carpet Co., Leeds, a carpet and felt cloth
Videcoq and Simon, France, a Chantilly shawl, &c.
Watson, Bell, and Co., carpets
Weedon, Francis, lace
Whitlock and Billiard, laces
Whitwell, J. and Co., carpets
Wright, Crump, and Crane, carpets
Wulff, Jens, and Sons, Denmark, lace, &c.

CLASS XX.—(JURY 20.)

ARTICLES OF CLOTHING FOR IMMEDIATE PERSONAL, OR DOMESTIC USE.

PRIZE MEDAL.

Abt Brothers and other Exhibitors, Switzerland, straw plait
Addington, W. H., United States, shoes for mining purposes
Allen, James, and Co., straw hats and bonnets
Allen and Solly, collection of articles, showing progress in hosiery
Atloff, J. G., economic plan of cutting leather for shoes
Angrave Brothers, drawers and shirts
Ball, W. Y. and Co., kid gloves
Bathier, V., France, novelty and cheapness in the production of wooden shoes
Berni and Mellard, case of hats
Biggs, H. W. and Sons, specimens of low-priced hosiery.
Billson and Hames, good quality of Thibet wool, low pan-pier, and variety of socks
Buckmaster, W. and Co., various articles of court costume
Cartwright and Warners, yarns prepared from Mexican and Virginian wools, and articles made therefrom
Chenard Brothers, France, beaver hat, and hares' fur hats
Chosson and Co., France, kid gloves
Christl, J., Austria, workmanship, of shoes, &c.
Clarke, Cyrus and James (Class XVI.), elongating goloshes
Cochois and Colin, France, dresses and embroidery
Coupin, J., France, felt hats
Dent, Allcroft and Co., gloves of high class workmanship
Deschamps, N., France, plan of cutting leather for boots and shoes
Doucet and Duclere, France, embroidered shirts
Dufosse, sen., France, strong work in boots, &c.
Dufosse and Moenotte, France, excellent workmanship in boots and shoes
Ensor, T., two finger gauntlets and gloves
Feruveladgi (The Tailors' Association) of Janina, Turkey, Albanian costumes (see Turkish catalogue)
Foster, Porter and Co., plush plumage gloves
Fowns Brothers, gloves
Fry, J., Lisle thread hose, of excellent make, and Segovia goods
Gilbert and Co. (Class XVI.), riding boots
Glacier, J. S., jun., Saxony, women's cotton gloves
Gregory, Cubitt and Co., straw hats and bonnets
Groshopp, George, Austria, strong boots and shoes
Haight, Mrs. W., United States, shirt
Harris, R. and Sons, examples of hosiery
Hefford and Eacer (Class XVI.), glazed Wellington boots
Hickson and Sons (Class XVI.), for excellence of light export shoes and boots
Holland T. and Co., fleecy hosiery for medical uses
Hook, John (Class XVI.), ladies' shoes
Houbicant-Charlin, France, gloves
Hurst and Sons, excellence of home and export hosiery goods
Jouvin and Doyon, France, kid gloves
Jouvin (Widow), France, gloves
Jeffers, W. H. (the workman of), United States, ladies' boots and shoes (honourable mention to exhibitor)
Joly, Mesdames, Sisters, France, corset of novel description
Josselin, J. J., France, corsets
Kunerth, A., Austria, Turkish slippers
Kratch Brothers, Austria, double plait cloth coat
Landgraf, G., Saxony, women's single-thread cotton hose
Lauret Brothers, France, embroidered silk hose of high quality
Laydet Son, sen., and Co., France, case of gloves
Locoq-Bréville, France, assortment of habit kid gloves

Lefebvre, J. P., France, invention for making boots and shoes

Long, George, hats and bonnets made on the pillow-lace principle, exhibited by Wingrave and Sons

Malatinsky, E., Austria, richly embroidered overcoats

Massez, —, France, excellence of production of boots and shoes

McDougal, D., hosiery knitted by the Scotch peasants

McGee, Jno. G. and Co., waistcoat pieces

McKenzie, W. B., Shetland knitted shawls and hose

Meier, F., France, workmanship in ladies' shoes

Meinert Brothers, Saxony, woollen shirts for exportation

Meynances and Sons, France, extra fine embroidered silk hose

Miles, S., collection of articles of dress

Milton, P. D., sen., France, workmanship of hosiery

Mohr, W., Prussia, light clogs and kid boots

Morley, I. and R., silk and cotton hose of the best quality

Muir, Connell, and Brodie, rye-straw bonnets

Nacke and Gehrenbeck, Saxony, women's cut-up white cotton hose of fine quality

Nannucci, Tuscany, Leghorn hats and capotes

Neville, J. B. and W., and Co., ladies' under clothing, hosiery, drawers, &c.

Neuber, F., Saxony, low-priced cotton hose suitable for exportation

Opigez and Chazelle, France, embroidered silk

Parker, J. (Class XVI.), boots, strong and light

Parker and Sons (Class XVI.), general excellence of boots and shoes

Peplow, W. (Class XVI.), workmanship, and application of spring to boots

Poirier, P., France, self-coloured leather boots

Prague, Glovers' Association, Austria, gloves

Robert-Werley and Co., France, corsets

Shekonin, Alexis, Russia, embroidered boots and shoes

Simmonds and Woodrow, selection of felt bonnets

Singer, J., Austria, dress coats

Sofialoglou's Daughter (Constantinople), Turkey, veils embroidered in gold and pearls, with silver fringes (see Turkish Catalogue)

Solbrig, F., Saxony, adaptation in price, to export demand in certain qualities of hosiery

Sulzberger and Akermann, Switzerland, variety of Swiss straw plaits

Taylor and Co., plushes made from waste silk

Thierry, C. A., France, gentlemen's boots

Thomas and Son (Class XVI.), high class workmanship in boots

Thurman, Figgot, and Co., floss velvet gloves

Torshovsk, Government of Trevel, Russia, shoes, slippers, and other articles

Turkey, his Majesty the Sultan of, Russia, admirable collection of costumes

Vau Beneden-Bruers, Belgium, stays of good description without seams

Vyse and Sons, case of bonnets

Vyse and Sons, Tuscany, Leghorn hats and capotes

Walsh, William, (Class XV.), welted cork soles

Ward, Sturt, Sharp, and Ward, Hosiery, &c.

Wemmer, J., Luzemburg, shoes for labouring men

Welch and Son, hats and bonnets

Welch, Margaretson and Co., braces, carriage rugs, ties, cravats, &c.

Wex and Linder, Saxony, hosiery of great excellence

Whitby, E., habit lambskin gloves

Wilson and Son, thread hosiery with lace fronts

CLASS XXI.—(JURY 21.)

CUTLERY AND EDGE TOOLS.

COUNCIL MEDAL.

Spear and Jackson (Class XXII.), for exhibition of circular saws, and particularly one 60 inches in diameter, of marked and very superior excellence, manufactured by a process of peculiar merit, the result of a novel application of mechanical ingenuity recently effected by themselves

PRIZE MEDAL.

Addis, J. B., jun., carving tools

Arnhelmer, M., France, cutlery

Blake and Parkin (Class XXII.), saws and files

Brookes, W., and Son (Class XXII.), edge tools

Brown and Wells, United States, tools

Buck, J., turning and other tools

Butcher, W. and S. (Class XXII.), edge tools and razors

Butterley, Richard (Class XXII.), sickles

Cocker and Sons (Class XXII.), files and edge tools

Coulaux, sen., and Co., France, saws

Dittmar Brothers, Wurtemberg, cutlery

Eyre, Ward, and Co. (Class XXII.), cutlery

Fennery, Frederick (Class XXII.), razors

Fischer, A., Austria, files

Freely, A., France, fine files

Gibbins and Sons (Class XXII.), scissors

Goldenberg, G., and Co., France, saws and tools

Guerre, sen., France, cutlery

Hague, S. (Class XXII.), penknives

Haidl, A., Austria, cutlery

Hansen and Son, Zollverein, scythes

Hannah, A., augers, &c.

Hardy, T. (Class XXII.), dressing-case instruments

Hassan, Turkey, scissors

Hawcroft and Sons (Class XXII.), razors

Heljestrand, C. V., Sweden and Norway, razors

Henkels, J. A., Zollverein, cutlery

Higginbotham, G. and W. (Class XXII.), scissors

Hill, John, saws

Hilliard and Chapman, cutlery

Hoeller, A. and E., Zollverein, cutlery

Howarth, J. (Class XXII.), edge tools (engraving)

Hunter, Edwin (Class XXII.), scissors

Mutton and Newton (Class XXII.), scythes and reaping-hooks

Iakovlev, Mme, Catharine, Russia, cutlery

Ibbotson, Thos., a plane

Ibbotson Brothers (Class XXII.), cast-steel scythes, &c.

Ibbotson, Richard (Class XXII.), saws

Imperial Artinsk Works, Russia, scythes

Johnson and Cammell (Class XXII.), files

Jowitt and Battle (Class XXII.), files

King and Peach, planes

Kirk and Warren (Class XXII.), files

Loy, William, skates

Loy, W. T., cutlery

Makin, W. (Class XXII.), rag knives

Mannesmann, A., Zollverein, files

Mappin and Brothers (Class XXII.), cutlery

Marsden Brothers and Co. (Class XXII.), joiners' tools

Martin, Stephen, (Class XXII.), razors

Matheson and Son, joiners' tools

Matthews, W. (Class X.), table cutlery

Morton, J. and G., table knives

Moseley and Sons, planes

North Wayne Scythe Company, United States, scythes

Nowill, J. and Sons (Class XXII.), cutlery

Peace, Joseph and Co. (Class XXII.), saws

Philip and Whicker (Class X.), cutlery

Picault, G. F., France, cutlery

Proutat and Co., France, fine files

Rodgers, J. and Sons (Class XXII.), cutlery

Saynor and Sons (Class XXII.), gardeners' knives

Schmolz, W. and Co., Zollverein, cutlery

Sharp, Brothers and Co., table knives

Simmons, D. and Co., United States, edge tools

Slack, Sellers and Co. (Class XXII.), saws

Sorby, R. and Sons (Class XXII.), edge tools

Staniforth, Thomas (Class XXII.), scythes and sickles

Steer and Webster (Class XXII.), scissors

Stotzer, Frederick, Switzerland, fine files

Stubs, Peter, small files

Tahir, Turkey, scissors

Tiabot and Co., France, scythes

Taylor, Henry (Class XXII.), engravers' tools

Thornhill, Walter, garden tools

Tonlin and Co., sickles and shears

Turner, Thomas and Co. (Class XXII.), files, saws, and cutlery

Tu ton, Thomas, and Sons (Class XXII.), files

Unwin and Rodgers (Class XXII.), cutlery

Unwin, W., aged 16 (Class XXII.), sportsman's knife

Waldron and Sons, scythes

Walters, J. and Co., cutlery

Ward and Payne, edge tools

Weinmeister, G., Austria, scythes

Wertheim, F., Austria, tools

Wilkinson and Son (Class XXII.), sheep shears, vice and chains

Wilkinson, T. and G. (Class XXII.), scissors

Wilson and Sons (Class XXII.), shoe and butchers' knives

Wostenholm, G. and Sons (Class XXII.), cutlery

CLASS XXII.—(JURY 22.)
IRON AND GENERAL HARDWARE.

COUNCIL MEDAL.

Andre, J. P. V., France, for iron fountain in nave, and the design of the alligator and fish fountain

Aubanel, J., France, castings of animals, and gilt cast-iron door

Barbedienne, F. and Co. (Joint medal with Class XXVI.), France, sculpture in metal, bronzes, &c.

Coalbrook Dale Company, cast-iron statues, new method of bronzing steel grates, and diamond flooring for steam engines

Hardman and Co., ecclesiastical brass work

Hoole, Robson, and Hoole, for drawing-room steel grates

Matifat, C. S., France, original designs in bronze

Miller, Ferd., Bavaria, castings in bronze of a colossal lion, and statues of Libussa, and George I. of Bohemia

Minister of Trade for the Royal Prussian foundry, Germany, three vases, and Candelabra with group of figures in cast-iron

Société des Mines Zinc (de la Vieille Montagne), Belgium, specimens of zinc castings

Stuart and Smith, drawing-room grates on Sylvester's patent, and the novel application of a revolving canopy invented by Laurie

Winfield, R. W., brass foundry work and metallic bedstead, with taper rolled pillars, and chandeliers

Abade, F., specimens of a new art termed metallography

Adams and Co., United States, bank lock

Allen and Moore, metal buttons

Armitage, M. and H., anvils, &c.

Arnheim, S. J., Zollverein, iron safe bureau

Arrowsmith, G. A., United States, permutation locks

Aston, W., buttons

Aubin, C., locks

Bally and Sons, cast-iron staircase work, brass work, &c.

Baker and Co., flower-stand and cages

Banks, E., buttons

Barnard and Bishop, wrought-iron hinge

Barron and Son, locks

Bartlet and Sons, needles and fish-hooks

Bartrum and Pretymann, wrought copper nails, &c.

Bayard, Paul de, Belgium, pointes de Paris nails, &c.

Bedington and Tonks, brass work, various

Beissel, S. (Widow), and Son, Zollverein, needles of English steel

Benham and Son, cooking apparatus

Bentley, W. H., cooking apparatus

Blaeser, G., Zollverein, bronze statue of Beethoven, &c.

Blanz, Pouré and Co., France, metallic pens

Blews and Son, ship lamps and bells

Boecker, R. and H., Zollverein, hardware, various

Bolton, T., brass and copper tubes

Boobyer, J. H., locks

Boucher, E. and Co., France, culinary vases, tinned by a new process

Boulton and Son, needles and fish-hooks

Bramah and Co., locks and castings. And special approbation.

Braux, d'Anglure De, France, statues of galvanised zinc, bronze busts, &c.

Bricard and Gauthier, France, locksmith's work, &c.

Bright, R., carriage lamps

Brisband, H., buttons

Brown and Redpath, stoves for ships

Burney and Bellamy, tanks for oil, water, &c.

Cain, J., France, bronzes, birds in nest, &c.

Carpenter and Tildesley, locks

Childs, J., brass lamp for lighthouses

Chilson, Richardson, and Co., United States, hot-air furnace

Chopin, Felix, Russia, bronze candelabrum

Chubb and Son, locks and safes. And special approbation

Clarke and Restell, lamps, gas-burners, and locks

Clarke, T. and C., and Co., enamel ware

Cochrane, J., gas meter

Cocker, S., and Sons, Sheffield, needles

Cocker and Sons, Derbyshire, needles

Coombe and Co., iron and copper netting

Cope and Collinson, brass work, various

Corcoran, B. and Co. (Class VI.), metallic cloth

Cornelius and Co., United States, chandeliers

Cottam and Hallen, gates, cast-iron, and enamelled cast-iron horse mane

Cotterill, E., locks and safes

Cottingham, N. J., Main Avenue West, brass lectern

Cowley and James, beds and steam tubes

Crook, W., cooking apparatus

Day and Newell, paratoptic permutating locks. And special approbation

Deane, Dray, and Co., stove grates

Defner, C., Wurtemberg, hardware, various

Defries, N., gas meter, bath heated by gas, &c.

De La Fons, J. B., locks

Desjardins, Lieux, France, medallions, &c.

Devaranne and Son, Zollverein, castings in zinc

Dietrich and Son, France, specimens of iron castings, &c.

Dixon, J., and Son, powder flasks

Dowson, J. E., Cundy's hot-air ventilating stove

Draye and Collenbusch, Zollverein, copper rivets

Drion, E., Belgium, wrought nails

Dubsky, Count, Austria, wire tacks, twisted nails

Dugard, N. and H., carriage lamps

Duley, J., cottage cooking stove

Edelstein and Williams, pins

Edge, J., pit chains

Edge, T., gas meter

Edwards, E., Arnot's stove

Egells, F. A., Zollverein, cast-iron chimney-piece

Egger, J. B., Austria, leaden pipe, 900 feet long, in one piece

Einsiedel, Count G., Zollverein, cast-iron goods, &c.

Elliott and Son, buttons

Evans and Son, cooking apparatus

Everitt and Son, brass and copper tubes

Falisse and Trapmann, Belgium, percussion caps

Faraday and Son, gas chandelier on Professor Faraday's principle

Featham, Miller and Son, stove grates, &c. And special approbation

Filmin and Sons (Class XX.), buttons

Fischer, B., Austria, articles of malleable cast-iron

Fischer, C. H., Zollverein, figures in bronze, &c.

Flavel, S., cooking apparatus. And special approbation

Fontaine, P., France, brass pans

Franz, J., Zollverein, bronze figures of victory, &c.

Frebel, L., Zollverein, bronze Newfoundland dog, &c.

Furstenburg, Prince, Austria, stoves, monuments, crucifix

Gagneau Brothers, France, lamps, bronzes, &c.

Gardener, M., chandelier

Garton and Jarvis, stoves

Gasser, J., Austria, bronzes

Geiss, M., Zollverein, statues in zinc, "Eve," &c. And special approbation

Gerish, F. W., locks and hinges

Gervais, France, copper boiler with grate

Gibbons, J., sen., locks

Gillott, J., metallic pens

Glover, T. (Class I.), gas meter

Goddard, H., cooking apparatus

Goodbehre, G. T., ships' stoves

Goodman, G., needles and pins

Gray, J., and Son, locks

Gray and Son, fire-irons, &c.

Grey, T. W., brass work, various

Green, T. (Class IX.), aviary

Greening and Sons, strong wire cloth, woven by steam power

Griffiths, T. and F., tin and enamel ware

Grignon, M., France, bronzes, &c.

Gruhl, F., Saxony, a bell (very fine tone)

Guest and Chrimes, water closet and fire cocks

Hadrot, L., jun., France, moderator lamps

Hale, J., curb chains

Hammond, Turner, and Sons, buttons

Handyside, A., cast-iron fountain

Hanson, J., manufactured lead

Harding, T. (Class XX.), buttons

Hardman and Illife, buttons

Harley, G., locks

Hart and Sons, door-plates

Haslam, W., wrought-iron hinges, &c.

Hatfield, J. A., statue in bronze

Hawkins, J., brass, copper, and iron screws and bolts

Haywood, J., church stove

Haywood and Son, locks, gilding, &c.

Hemming, H., fish-hooks

Henn and Bradley, taper screws, &c.

Herring, S. C., United States, salamander safe

Hetherington, T. and C., carriage lamps

ger and Sons, Zollverein, hardware

Hincks, Wells, and Co., metallic pens

Hodges, T., bells

Holden, H. A., carriage lamps

Hood, S., cast-iron enamelled stall and manger

Horne, T., curtain poles, &c.

Horsfall, H., pins and wire for fish hooks

Howland, C., United States, Bell Telephone

Huffer, J., locks

Hughes and Kimber, copper and steel plates for engravers

Ibbetson, Captain, L. B. B., bronzes, iron, and metallic castings, new method. And special approbation

Ingram, T. W., buttons

James, J., fish-hooks and needles.

Jeakes, W., stove grates. And special approbation

Jennings, G., water closet

Jobson and Co., radiating stove

Kalide, T., Zollverein, boy with swan, in bronze, &c.

Karcher, H., and Westermann, France, articles in stamped iron

Keep and Watkins, anvils, vice, &c.

Keith, G., refrigerator

Kell, A. and Co., metallic pens

Kennard and Co., stoves and iron castings

Kennick and Son, enamel ware

Kent, G., knife-cleaning machine

Kepp and Co., copper bath

Kesseler, C., Zollverein, bronze statue of Polyhymnia

Kirby, Beard and Co., pins, &c.

Kitschel, A., Austria, cast-iron vases, &c.

Knight and Foster, metallic pens

Knowles, H., buttons

Krumbigel, —, Russia, gilt bronze candelabra

Kuper, W., metal ropes

Lacarrière, A., France, lustres, chandeliers, &c.

Lambert, T., water closet and diaphragm valve

Latour, Albert De, Belgium, iron castings

Laureau, L., France, figures, in a galvanised compound of bronze and pewter

Laury, G., France, stove-grates and stoves. And special approbation

Lawrence, T. B., perforated zinc, &c.

Lee, W. and J., lock with bolts, &c.

Lecoq, H., France, ornaments in stamped brass, hot-air stoves, &c.

Lefebvre, V. and Co., Belgium, wire nails and rivets

Limelette, F., Belgium, wrought nails

Lloyd, G. B., iron lap-welded tubes for steam-bollers

Longden and Son, cooking apparatus

Love, J., gas stoves

Lowe, J. and H., carriage lamps, &c.

Mallat, J. B., France, metallic gilt pens, &c.

Mapplebach and Lowe, cooking apparatus

Marchand, J. B., France, bronzes, various. And special approbation

Marr, W., safes

Marrion, J. P., naval brass work

Mariotti, W., weighing machine

Marsaux and Legrand, France, stamped copper for decoration

Martin and Gray, carriage lamps

Massey, W., and Co., brass flower stand

Masters, T., ice apparatus

Mathy and Son, Switzerland, cylinder of rolled steel for watch-springs

Mathys, J., Belgium, strong box and polished stoves

McGregor and Lee, United States, bank lock

Mears, C. and G., bells

Mene, P. J., France, bronzes of boar hunt, &c.

Messenger and Sons, bronze and lacquered lamps. And special approbation

Metternich, Prince, Austria, stove for hunting seat

Miguel, F. de, Spain, iron bedsteads, &c. And special approbation

Miller and Sons, signal lamps, &c.

Miner and Son, safes

Mitchell, J., metallic pens

Mitchell, W., metallic pens

Moore, P., and Co., iron and brass hinges

Morel Brothers, France, moulded cast-iron, &c.

Morewood and Rogers, zinc and galvanised tubes

Mossman, W. (Class XXX.), brass candlestick

Muel, Wahl, and Co., France, chandeliers, fountains, &c.

Murphy, J., bells

Myers and Sons, metallic pens

Naylor, J., lamps for pillars and wall brackets

Nevali, R. S., metal ropes

Nicholson, W. N., cottage cooking stove

Nicklin and Sneath, wire weaving

Noirsains, —, ventilating stoves

Paddon and Ford, gas meter

Paillard, V., France, bronzes, &c.

Palmer and Co., candle lamps

Palmer, J. L., France, drawn wire

Papi, Clement, Tuseany, basket of flowers, cast from nature

Paris, E., France, galvanised sheet of iron, &c.

Parke, H. W., locks

Patent Pointed Screw Company, pointed screws cast out of malleable iron

Panbian, France, safes and locks

Perry and Co., metallic pens

Perry, E., japanned ware

Petit and Fritsen, Netherlands, bells with suspending apparatus

Peyton and Harlow, metallic japanned bedsteads

Pierce, W., cottage grate

Poirier, L., France, copying presses

Potts, W., bronzes and lacquered lamps, &c. And special approbation

Puissant, F., Belgium, wrought iron crucible and ornaments

Rau and Co., Wurtemberg, japanned tin-plate

Regout, P., Netherlands, chandeliers, two large and two small

Reynolds, J., cut nails

Ricketts, C., gas stoves

Riddle, W., apparatus for extinguishing fire in ships, signal lamps, &c.

Robert, A. and Co., France, roll of tinfoil, &c.

Robertson, Carr, and Steel, stove grates

Rometsch, C., Zollverein, metallic writing slates. And special approbation

Rosce, Baren A. de, Belgium, brass cauldrons, &c.

Rowley, — buttons

Royal Ordnance (Spain), Spain, iron bust of King of Spain

Salm, Prince, Austria, cast-iron statue of Radetzky, considered as a specimen of casting. And special approbation

Salt and Lloyd, bronze and lacquered lamps

Simonite, J., tin and enamel ware

Sanches, Pescader, Spain, bedstead of cast steel, with bronze ornaments. And special approbation

Schleicher, C., Zollverein, galvanized steel wire

Schmaltz, C., sen., France, letter-press rollers

Schmidt, Caspar, Zollverein, kitchen stove

Schutz, L. N., Netherlands, zinc castings

Shave, W. J., stoves and ovens

Sherwin, J., kitchen range

Shoolbred and Co., japanned ware

Stange and Verfel, Russia, bronze candelabrum

Siebs, A., rotatory syringe

Simcox, Pemberton, and Sons, brass work, various

Smith, Kemp, and company, buttons

Société de la Nouvelle Montagne Zinc, Belgium, zinc tiles

Sommermeier and Co., Zollverein, iron safe ornamented.

And special approbation

Steele, W. and P., cooking apparatus

Stirling, Morris (Main Avenue West), alloy bell, for cheapness. Exhibited by J. Warner and Son

Stobwasser, C. H. and Co., Zollverein, Japan articles, &c.

Storker Brothers (Class V.), beer machine

Stohrer, T. F., Wurtemberg, brass and steel wire, &c.

Stollberg, Wernigerode, Count, Zollverein, cast-iron gothic vase, &c.

Strode, W., gas stove

Susse Brothers, France, bronze candelabra, fountains, &c.

Tann and Sons, safes

Taylor, J., locks

Taylor and Son, bells. And special approbation

Thompson, J. H., sanitary trap, &c.

Timmins and Sons, vices, hammers, &c.

Treggon, H. and W., zinc window blinds

Trelon, Weldon and Weil, France, buttons and china knobs

Tronchon, N., France, iron articles of furniture, &c.

Tupper and Carr, wire fencing (galvanized iron)

Turner, H. and Co., fire irons

Tylor and Pace, perforated metals

Tylor and Sons, bronzed ware and baths

Vanillaard and Co., France, tinned iron pins, &c.

Verstaen, L. N., France, strong boxes and safes

Wakefield, F., cooking apparatus

Walker, E., perforated brass

Walker, R., (Class VIII.), metallic pens

Waller and Co., (Main Avenue West), monumental brass

Walters, B. and P., locks

Walton and Co., japanned ware

Warner and Sons, japanned ware and bells

Wells, J. T., buttons

Wenham Lake Ice Company, refrigerator

Whitehouse and Co., iron tubes and fittings

Whitfield, S., brass cornices, &c.

Whitmore and Chapman, coffee mills

Wilkins and Weatherly, metal ropes

Wilson, R. and W., baths, various

Windle and Blythe, locks and steel pens

Wood Brothers, chain cables

Yates, H., locks

Yates, Haywood and Co., stove grates

Zuccani, B., Class XXX., aviary

CLASS XXIII.—(JURY 23.)

WORKING IN PRECIOUS METALS, AND IN THEIR IMITATION, JEWELLERY, AND ALL ARTICLES OF VIRTU AND LUXURY, NOT INCLUDED IN THE OTHER CLASSES.

COUNCIL MEDAL.

Elkington, Mason and Co., artistic application of the electrotype

Froment, Maurice, France, centre pieces representing globe surmounted by

Garrard, R. and S. and Co., artistic plate and jewellery

Gueyton, A., France, his variety of exhibits and his electroplating

Hancock, C. F., originality and taste in his exhibits

Hunt and Roskell, vase in repoussé by Veicht

Kaemmerer and Zeitigen, Zollverein, diadem, &c., in jewels

Lemonnier, G., France, Queen of Spain's jewels

Marrel Brothers, France, seals, snuff boxes, and smaller articles

Morel, J. V. and Co., enamels

Rudolph, J. F., France, silver ornaments

Sazikoff, Ignace, Russia, a centre-piece

Vittoz, E., France, gilt bronzes

Wagner, J. and Son, Zollverein, large centre-piece

Wales, Prince of (Main Avenue), Shield

Weishaupt, C. M. and Sons, Zollverein, chess-board and men

PRIZE MEDAL.

Angell, J., enamels

Aubanel, J., France, chimney decorations

Ancoo, sen., France, dressing-cases

Andot, L. D., France, dressing-cases

Bennati, J., Sardinia, fillagree

Bonillette, Hyvelin, and Co., France, artificial stones

Boyer, V. P., France, electro-gold

Brahmfield and Gutruf, Hamburg, inkstand

Bruneau, L. A., France, articles of luxury

Caron, A., France, Damascus pistols

Christofle, Charles, and Co., France, electro-plate

Creswick, T. J. and N., plated silver

Dafrigue, F., France, cameos

Desfontaines, Maison, Leroy and Son, France, cast-iron clock

Dixon and Sons, Britannia metal

Dubois, A., Switzerland, engraved gold

Durand, F., France, tea service

Durham, Joseph B. (Class XXI.), chatelain

Duterte, A., Switzerland, enamels

Falloise, J., Belgium, Damascus steel

Gass, S. H. and D., setting stone

Golay Lereche, A., Switzerland, enamels

Grandjean Perrenoud, H., Switzerland, engraved gold

Haulick, G. F., Zollverein, flower, in stones

Heeley and Sons (Class XXII.), chatelain

Ibbetson, Capt. L. L. B. (Class XXX.), electrotypes

Jahn and Bolln, Russia, setting of diamonds

Keith, J., chalices

Keller and Co., Zollverein (Cat.), tea service of coloured cornelian, and jewel cases in green moss agate

Lecarriere, A., France, mutation of gilding

Lefaucheux, France, carbine mounting

Lahoche, P. J., France, clock

Lambert and Rawlings, vase

Lerolle Brothers, France, bronzes, &c.

Leuchars, W. (Class XXIX.), dressing cases

Levy Brothers and Co., France, mountings

Lolo, J., Sardinia, fillagree

Marshall, E. S., gold leaf

Mitoy Brothers, France, imitation bronzes

Mondilla, F., Spain, church service

Moutier le Page, France, handle of hanger

Odiot, France, table service

Faillard, V., France, gilt bronzes

Payen, A. R., jun., France, jewellery and fillagree

Poussielgue Rusan, I., France, church service

Prélat, F., France, gilt arms

Ratzersdorfer, H., Austria, looking-glass

Romain, D., Netherlands, setting of precious stones

Rowlands, C. and W., jewellery

Royal Prussian Iron Foundry, Zollverein, inlaid silver

Savard, A., France, plated gold

Savary and Mosbach, France, false stones

Strube and Son, Zollverein, vase

Thoumin, A., France, stamped brass

Thouret, F. A., France, electrotypes

Truchy, E., France, black pearls

Vales, Constant, France, false pearls

Villemsens, F., France, candelabra, &c.

Watterston and Broden, vase

West and Son, Irish brooches

Weyand, A., France, vase

Wild and Robinson, Zollverein, vases

Zuluaga, E., Spain, Damascus Arms

CLASS XXIV.—(JURY 24.)

GLASS.

COUNCIL MEDAL.

Maes, M., France, novelty of chemical application

Andelle, G. and Co., France, French bottles

Bacchus and Co., cut glass

Berlioz and Co., Montoucn, France, fine mirror

Bigaglia, P., Austria, Venetian glass

British Plate Glass Company (Class XXVI.), plate glass

Brooklyn Flint Glass Company, United States, flint glass

Burgun, Waller, Berger, and Co., France, watch glasses

Coathups and Co., glass pipes

Daguet, T., Switzerland, optical glasses

Davis, Greathead, and Green, cut glass

Devilaine Brothers, France, French bottle glass

De Polilly and Co., Folembay, France, French bottle glass

Green, J. G., engraving on glass, and form

Harrach, F. E., Count Von, Austria, glass ware

Harris, R. and Son, cut glass

Hartley, J. and Co., rolled plate for roofs

Leempoel, Van de Colnet, and Co., France, bottle glass

Lloyd and Summerfield, cut glass

Meyrs (Nephews), Austria, Bohemian glass

Molyneux, Webb, and Co., cut glass

Osler, F., and Co., glass, various—novelty of design

Patoux, Drisan, and Co., France, glass

Pellatt, Apsley, and Co., cut glass, &c.

Powell and Sons, fine crystal glass

Regout, P., Netherlands, tubing—table glass

Richardson, W. H. B. and J., cut glass

Robichon Brothers and Co., France, crown glass

Schaffgötsch, Count, Zollverein, Bohemian glass

Swinburne, R. W., glass dome, white flint glass

Thames Plate Glass Company (Class XXVI.), Main Avenue West, plate glass

Varnish E., silvered glass

Webb, T., cut glass

CLASS XXV.—(JURY 25.)

CERAMIC MANUFACTURE, CHINA, PORCELAIN, EARTHENWARE, &c.

COUNCIL MEDAL.

Minton, H. and Co., new application and beauty of design

Sevres Manufactory, France, high art

Alcock, S., and Co., China

Baptesse, J. F., France, Buttons. Prize medal an special approbation

Basto Pinto and Co., Portugal, porcelain

Bettignies, M. De, France, porcelain. Prize medal an special approbation

Boote, T. and R., parian vases

Bourne, J., stoneware
 Copeland, W. T., Alderman, M.P., statuary porcelain.
 General excellence
 Dimmock, T., earthenware
 Finch, J., baths, &c.
 Fischer, Moritz, Austria, porcelain
 Gille, J. M., France, porcelain
 Green, S., and Co. (Class XXVII.), chemical ware
 Imperial Russian China Manufactory, St. Petersburg, Russia, porcelain
 Imperial Austrian China Manufactory, Vienna, Austria, porcelain
 Jouhanneau and Dubois, France, porcelain
 Madras Pottery, India, terra cotta
 Mansard, M., France, stoneware
 Mayer, T. J. and J., earthenware
 Meigh, C. and Sons, earthenware
 Ridgway, John, and Co., earthenware
 Rose, J. and Co., china
 Royal Bavarian Porcelain Manufactory, Nymphenburg, Bavaria, porcelain
 Royal Danish Porcelain Manufactory, Copenhagen, Denmark, porcelain
 Royal Prussian Porcelain Manufactory, Zollverein, porcelain
 Royal Saxon China Manufactory, Meissen, Zollverein, porcelain
 Strahl, Otto, Zollverein, earthenware
 Tremblay, A. Baron du, France, drawings by lithography, on porcelain or crystal
 Villeroi and Boch, Zollverein, stoneware
 Wedgwood, T. and Sons, earthenware

CLASS XXVI.—(JURY 26.)

DECORATION FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY, INCLUDING PAPER HANGINGS, PAPIER MACHE, AND JAPANESE GOODS.

COUNCIL MEDAL.

Barbedienne and Co., joint medal with Class XXII., France, ebony bookcase, mounted with bronze
 Delcourt, E., France, paper hangings
 Fouldinot, A. G., France, carved sideboard of walnut-wood
 Leister, C. and Son, Austria, carved furniture in four rooms
 Léonard, M. J., France, clock case and other articles

PRIZE MEDAL.

Alecock, R., China, bedstead
 Barbetti, A., Tuscany, carved coffin
 Barth Brothers, Bavaria, lady's work-table
 Beernaert, Antoine, Belgium, oak cabinet
 Bellangé, A. L., France, inlaid built furniture
 Bonhardet, C. P., France, carved billiard table
 Bourguery, Madame, France, models (carton pierre)
 Braine, C. T., China, japanned screen
 Burroughes and Watts, billiard table
 Caffo, G., Sardinia, inlaid table, chair, and pedestal
 Cooks and Sons, of Warwick (Class XXX.), carved sideboard
 Couvert and Lucas, Belgium, mosaic floor and table
 Cremer, J., France, marquetrie inlaid furniture
 Cruchet, V., France, carton pierre and carving
 Daubet and Dumarest, France, cabinets, with mechanical action
 De Keyn, Brothers, Belgium, mosaic floor
 Deonarin, Singh, India, bedstead
 Doveston, G., cabinet and chair
 Dowbiggin and Co., inlaid cabinet, ornamented with porcelain
 Durand, E. P., France, cabinets, &c.
 Fortner, F. X., Bavaria, inlaid cabinet
 Gams, —, Russia, cabinet, ornamented with porcelain
 Gillow and Co., writing-table
 Giusti, P., Tuscany, carved frame
 Gréger, F., Austria, ebony cabinet, inlaid with marble, &c., and ornamented with carved figures
 Gropius, P., Prussia, carton pierre, figures, &c.
 Hagen, A. von, Prussia, cabinet
 Mayball, Arthur (Government School of Design, Sheffield), cabinet
 Holland, W., of Warwick, table-tops, in imitation of marble
 Holland and Sons, of London, carved bookcase
 Hoyle, Henry (Government School of Design, Sheffield), sideboard
 Huber, J., France, carton pierre
 Jackson and Graham, carved sideboard and other furniture
 Jeanselme, J. P. F., France, cabinet and sofas
 Jennens and Bettridge, Japan inlay pianoforte case
 Johnstone and Jeanes, expanding table
 Jolly-Leclerc, —, France, cabinet work
 Jordan, T. B. (Main Avenue West), oak screen, &c., carved by machinery
 Kershaw, T. (Class XXVII.), imitation of marbles and woods for house decoration
 Knecht, Emile, France, carved figures
 Knill, J., Austria, billiard table and cues
 Krieger and Co., France, card tables and mechanical furniture
 Lane, T., paintings on pearl glass
 Lechesne, Auguste, France, carved frame
 Mader Brothers, France, paper hangings
 Marcelin, —, France, inlaid mosaic table
 Marchetti, L., Tuscany, carved frame
 Mercier, P. E., France, ebony cabinet
 Miller, G., jun., Russia, inlaid floor
 Montanari, A., Austria, painted ceiling
 Morant, G. J., decoration and furniture
 Moxon, C., imitation of inlaid marble for decoration
 Plambeck, C. F. H., Hamburg, inlaid table
 Pretot, L. H. E., France, collection of inlaid furniture
 Reade, C. W., India, paper hangings
 Khan and Vetter, Russia, collection of furniture and designs
 Richardson, C. J., carved box
 Ringuet-Leprince, E., France, carved cabinet for medals
 Rivart and Andrieux, France, furniture inlaid with porcelain
 Rogers and Dear, bedstead
 Spörlin and Zimmerman, Austria, application of block printing to illustrate works
 Tahan, A., France, ornamental cabinet work
 Thérét, J., France, inlaid cabinet
 Thonet, M., Austria, chairs (bent wood)
 Thurston and Co., billiard table
 Townsend, Parker, and Townsend, paper hangings
 Trollope and Sons, ornamental furniture
 Wills and Bartlett, bookcase and candelabra
 Zeegers, F., Netherlands, japanned screen
 Zuber, J. and Co., France, paper hangings

CLASS XXVII.—(JURY 27.)

MANUFACTURES IN MINERAL SUBSTANCES, USED FOR BUILDING OR DECORATION, AS IN MARBLE, SLATE, PORPHYRIES, CEMENTS, ARTIFICIAL STONES, &c.

COUNCIL MEDAL.

Barberi, The Cavaliere, Rome, a table in Roman mosaic
 Demidoff, Messrs., Russia, malachite manufactured into various articles of furniture and decoration
 Minton, H., and Co., encaustic tiles (joint medal with that given to H. Minton and Co., in Class XXV.)
 Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes, sundry improvements in the construction of bricks, and the improvement of habitations for labouring classes

PRIZE MEDAL.

Amuller, E. F., France, improved tiles
 Bianchini, G., Tuscany, table in Florentine mosaic
 Blackburn, B., slate slabs
 Blanchard, M. H., materials and workmanship in terra cotta
 Borie Brothers, France, tubular bricks
 Boschetti, Benedetto, Rome, table in Roman mosaic
 Bossi, J. P., France, inlaid marble table
 Bottinelli, G., Austria, mantelpiece
 Boucher, T., Belgium, gas retort
 Bowers, Challinor, and Woolcroft, imitations of oak-carvings in porcelain
 Brown, Robert, Surbiton Hill, Italian and other tiles
 Buoninsegni Brothers, Tuscany, table in Florentine mosaic
 Cantian, C., Prussia, table and other objects in marble and granite
 Cheesewring Granite Company (Outside, West) granite column
 Chenot, A., France, metallic pavement
 Coates, E. J., combination of iron and glass in the decorative part of the manufacture of stoves

Cowen, Joseph and Co., gas retorts and other objects in fire clay
 Cundy, S. (Main Avenue West), tomb of Queen Philippa, in alabaster
 Dallamano, T., Rome, tazza of oriental alabaster
 Darmanin, J. and Sons, Malta, inlaid work in marble
 Deceare, P. P., Malta, carved Malta stone
 Dejeant, Portugal, a collection of worked and polished marbles of Portugal
 Della Valle Brothers, Tuscany, table and vase in scagliola
 Desauges, A., France, mantelpiece and pavement, in stone
 Dolan, D., a new kind of scagliola work
 Doulton and Watts, and Henry Doulton and Co. (Outside, West), articles in stoneware and porcelain
 Ekaterinburg, Imperial Polishing Manufactory of, Russia, jasper vases
 Ferguson, Miller, and Co., vases in terra cotta
 Francis and Sons, Parian cement
 Freeman, W. and J. (Outside, West), granite obelisk
 Gowans, J. (Class I.), carved sandstone
 Haywood, H. and R., tiles and other articles manufactured in metallic clay
 Hosken, R. (Outside, West), granite obelisk
 Iles, C., and Co., pedestal, &c., of a new material resembling marble
 India Company, Hon. East, India, inlaid chess table
 Kapeller, L. and Son, Bavaria, graphite crucibles
 Kolyvan, Imperial Polishing Manufactory of, Russia, jasper vases
 Kullgren, C. A., Sweden, granite cross
 Lane and Lewis, niche, and statue of St. Peter, in Caen stone
 Lebrun, J. A., jun., France, chimneypiece
 Leclercq, Augustin, Belgium, chimneypiece
 Lomas, J. and Sons, chimneypiece of black Derbyshire marble, introducing inlaid work in marble
 London Marble and Stone Working Company, various articles in sculptured marble
 MacDonald and Leslie, granite vases, pedestal, &c.
 Magnus, G. E., enamelled slate
 Margetta, T. K., and Eyles, H., font in Caen stone
 Mayo and Co., vases for mineral waters
 Meredith, J. H. (Class I.), slabs of porphyry
 Miesbach, A., Austria, bricks and brick clay
 Moglia, Luigi, Rome, works in Roman mosaic
 Myers, Geo. (Class XXVI.), carvings in Caen stone
 Noisain, Jules, and Co. (Class XXII.), polished marble chimneypiece
 Organ, J., font, obelisks, &c., of serpentine marble, from the Lizard, Cornwall
 Orsi and Armani, various articles in cement
 Peake, T., tiles and other objects in ferro-metallic
 Pearce, W., Cornish granite and serpentine goods
 Peterhoff, Imperial Polishing Manufactory of, Russia, jewel casket, with basso-relievo mosaic, in pietra-dura
 Poillon Brothers, France, cenotaph of greenstone basalt
 Pulham, J. (Class XXX.), terra cotta
 Ransome and Parsons, artificial silica stone
 Redfern, G., inlaid marble table
 Robins, Aspidin, and Co. (Outside, West), illustrations of Portland cement
 Ruel, W. H. (Class I.), crucibles
 Seeley, J. (Outside West), (Main Avenue West), Portland cement
 Séguin, A., France, marble mantelpiece
 Seyssel Asphalte Company, pavement at the east entrance
 Singer and Co., mosaic pavement
 Skinner and Whalley, novel and useful invention of marble paste
 Stevens and Son, Martin's cement
 Stirling, T., jun. (Class I.), a collection of manufactures in slate
 Testa, F., Malta, carved stone
 Theret, J., France, inlaid and other works in marble and pietra-dura
 Tuscany, Royal Technological Institute of, Tuscany, specimens of worked and polished marble
 Vallance, J., inlaid marble tables, and other articles in marble and spar
 Virebent Brothers, France, manufactures in artificial stone
 White, J. B., and Sons (Outside, West—Class I.), illustrations of Portland and other cements
 Wilcock, E. P., and Co., Ladyshore terra cotta
 Woodley, J., inlaid marble tables
 Woodruff, Thomas (Class XXX.), inlaid marble slabs
 Workman, J., waterproof bricks

CLASS XXVIII.—(JURY 28.)

MANUFACTURES FROM ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES, NOT BEING WOVEN OR FELTED, OR INCLUDED IN OTHER SECTIONS.

COUNCIL MEDAL.

Goodyear, C., United States, india rubber
 Gutta Percha Company, the gutta percha
 Mackintosh and Co., india rubber

PRIZE MEDAL.

Badin, J. C. F., France, feather baskets
 Balfey, J., Canada, pails
 Balkfield and Co., Mauritius, straw and shell work
 Bardoffsky, T., Russia, felt jugs
 Brown, H., British ivory
 Chatwin and Sons (Class XXII.), pearl work
 Claron, Ambroise, Switzerland, straw work
 Crummack, E., tortoiseshell combs
 D'Heureuse, C., Prussia, straw work
 Dunn, W., Canada, chair (porcupine quill)
 Duprat and Co., France, cork in sheets
 Engeler, M. M. and Son, Prussia, painting brushes
 Esdallies and Margave, cork veneer
 Faessler, J. A., Switzerland, milk tubs
 Fauvel-Delebarre, —, France, tortoiseshell combs
 Fenn, J., United States, comb
 Fino, J., Sardinia, brushes
 Foese, G., Prussia, brushes
 Forster, —, waterproof cloaks
 Finneby, F. R., brushes
 Gelsmar, L. and Co., Nassau, carving in ivory and bone
 Gerson, the Province of, Spain, cork in sheets
 Greig, Misses, Bahamas, cornucopia, &c., of shells
 Grey, the Countess, Mauritius, basket and wreath of flowers
 Grossman and Wagner, France, articles in india rubber
 Guinart, J., Spain, corks and bungs
 Haas, F. P., Wurtemberg, straw plaitings
 Habenicht, A., Austria, ivory combs
 Habenicht, C., articles in gutta percha
 Hayward Rubber Company, United States, india rubber shoes
 Höftrung and Höfken, Prussia, india rubber braces
 Holzappel and Co. (Class VI.), turning in ivory
 Horan, H. (Class IV.), prepared whalebone
 Jolin, L., Belgium, shell cameos
 Kehrli Brothers, Switzerland, articles carved in wood
 Lang, G., heirs of, Bavaria, toys carved in wood
 Laurenot, E., France, painting and other brushes
 Leunenschloss, M., France, india-rubber braid
 Loncke-Haeze, C. L., Belgium, brushes
 Loring, G., United States, water pails
 Luzon, Economical Society of the Isle of, Spain, cigar cases
 McGregor, J. W., casks
 Marin, J. E., Belgium, Spa-wood boxes
 Marshall, R., Canada, dinner mats
 Massue, L. J., France, ivory combs
 Maund, J., turning in ivory
 Moulton, S. C., United States, india-rubber goods
 Nickels, C., and Co., articles in india-rubber
 Nicolls, Miss, Bahamas, shell work
 Noël, —, sen., France, ivory combs
 Pattak, G., Austria, brushes
 Philip, —, France, tortoiseshell combs
 Poulignon, —, France, imitation tortoiseshell combs
 Pratt, Julius, and Co., United States, ivory veneer
 Rangel, A. P., Portugal, wine cask
 Randall, J., straw work
 Rigby, E. R., brushes
 Schwarz, J., Austria, mother pearl ornaments
 Shaw, C., mechanical sculpture
 Shea, Captain, China, carved coal and pearl
 Smith, A., painting brushes
 Smith, T., truck baskets
 Somzé-Mahy, H., Belgium, floor brushes
 Staigt, D. and Sons (Class XXIX.), ivory veneer
 Staigt, T. (Class IV.), carved ivory and pearl
 Stevenson, J. and J., combs
 Tandler, S., Austria, straw flowers
 Taylor, B., tower of vegetable ivory
 Thesen, N. F., Sweden and Norway, carving in wood

Tomassia, L., Austria, willow plait
 Trancart, A. A., France, tortoise-shell combs
 Treloar, T., mats, &c., of cocoa-nut fibre
 Turkey, Sultan of, Turkey, collection of horn and ivory
 Waasborough, J., waterproof cloth in imitation of velvet
 Westall and Co. (Class IV.), manufactures in whalebone
 Wileby and Co., mats, &c., of cocoa-nut fibre
 Williams, H., eccentric ivory turning
 Wirtz, J., Switzerland, wood carving
 Wolf —, France, ivory carving

CLASS XXIX.—(JURY 29.)

MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES, AND SMALLWARES.

COUNCIL MEDAL.

Constantin, J. Marques, France, flowers in cambric
 Milly, L. A. de, France, invention of practical methods of using lime in the manufacture of stearic candles, and the use of boracic acid in the preparation of wicks

PRIZE MEDAL.

Adamson, O. G., Brazil, feather flowers
 Adt Brothers, Bavaria, snuff boxes in papier maché
 Ainge and Aldred, fishing tackle and archery weapons and accoutrements
 Allard and Claye, France, fancy soaps
 Allix, A. J., France, wax figures for hair dressers
 Alvargonzalez, R., Spain, preserved fruits
 Apollo Stearine Candle Co., Austria, stearic candles
 Archer, J. C., collecting and arranging the cabinet of Liverpool imports
 Arnason, H., France, common and Marseilles soap
 Astrath, C., Austria, meerschaum cigar tubes, and amber month-pieces
 Aucler and P. Ledoux, France, confectionary
 Audot, E. J., France, dressing case
 Barclay and Son (Class IV.), wax, stearic, and other candles
 Bartlett, A. D., taxidermy
 Baur Brothers, Wurtemberg, confectionary ornaments of gum tragacanth
 Bault, T. F., Switzerland, mechanical singing bird
 Bauwens, L. F. (Class IV.), fat acids recovered from waste
 Bazin, Xavier, United States, fancy soaps
 Bert, J. J. and Co., Spain, stearic candles, by the processes of saponification and distillation
 Bontems, France, mechanical birds
 Brandon, N. D., Netherlands, stearic candles
 Castello, F., Portugal, preserved fruits
 Cazal, France, umbrellas and parasols
 Chagot, sen., France, flowers in cambric
 Charagat, E., France, umbrellas and parasols
 Chevet, junior, France, preserved fruits
 Chiozza, C. A., and Son, Austria, fancy soaps and floating soap
 Claudio, Joseph, Sardinia, walking sticks
 Cleaver, F. S., toilet soaps
 Coimbra, the Nunnery of, Portugal, preserved fruits
 Colletta-Lefebvre, France, snuff boxes
 Comba, F., Sardinia, taxidermy
 Conti and Son, Tuscany, soaps
 Cowan and Sons, soaps
 Cowper, E., models for the use of schools
 Cubero, J., Spain, three terra-cotta figures
 Dark, M., and Dark, R., articles used in the game of cricket
 Dorrell, Elizabeth, flowers in wax
 Douglas, J. S. and Son, Hamburg, toilet soaps
 Duke and Son, articles used in the game of cricket
 Dumortier and Co., France, stearic candles
 Duvelloyer, P., France, fans
 Edwards, T. J., dressing-cases
 Eichner, G. L., Bavaria, mechanical toys
 Farina, J. M., (opposite the Jülich-place, Cologne), Prussia, Eau-de-Cologne
 Félix, A., France, fans
 Field, J. C. and J. (Class IV.), stearic acid
 Flüge, G., Austria, amber for pipes, and pipe-tubes and bowls
 Foster, Son, and Duncum, flowers in cambric
 Freeman, E. and J. (Class IV.), spermaceti candles
 Friedrich, J., Austria, meerschaum pipe bowls, and cigar tubes
 Fürstehoff, Emma, France, artificial flowers and materials
 Gaudet du Fresno, France, artificial flower leaves
 Gellé, sen., and Co., France, toilet soaps made by the cold process
 Gibbs, D. and W., common and toilet soaps
 Grossmith, J., artificial essences and perfumery
 Gutierrez de Leon, R., Spain, three terra cotta figures
 Hadji Miram, Turkey, amber month-pieces for pipes
 Haller's, J. (Widow) and Son-in-Law, Austria, toys
 Hancock, J., taxidermy
 Harand, E., France, flowers in cambric
 Hartmann, L., Austria, meerschaum pipe bowls; sticks, and umbrella handles
 Haul, J., United States, toilet soaps
 Hedinger, C., Wurtemberg, walking canes
 Hendrie, R., toilet soaps and perfumery
 Hoffmann, C. W., Prussia, manufactures in amber
 Hoffrichter, C., Austria, cheap snuff boxes
 Holland, Henry, hollow metallic frames for umbrellas
 Hull Local Committee, Hull imports
 Jaillon, Moinier and Co., France, stearic candles
 India Company, Hon. East, India, clay figures, representing the various Hindoo castes and professions, manufactured in Kishnagur
 Johansson, J., Sweden and Norway, stearic candles
 Jumeau, Pierre, France, dolls' dresses
 Kendall and Co., toilet soaps
 Kietabi, F., Austria, automaton toys
 Knight, John, soaps
 Laurent, F., France, dressing and ornamental cases
 Lefort, sen., France, materials for flowers
 Leistner, G. L., France, perfumery
 Little, G. and Co., fishing tackle
 Louderback, M. J., United States, preserved peaches
 Lumsden, Miss J. (Class XXX.), flowers in wax
 Martin, M. C., Prussia Eau de Cologne, and Melissa water
 Masse, V., Tribouillet and Co., France, stearic candles by the process of distillation, and fat acids recovered from waste lyes
 Matisen, A. and Co., Russia, stearic candles
 Mercier, C. V., France, tortoise-shell and horn snuff boxes
 Meyer, H. C., jun., Hamburg, walking canes
 Meyers, B., collection of sticks
 Miller, T. J., (Class IV.), large block of refined spermaceti, and specimens to illustrate the process of spermaceti refining
 Milliau, jun., France, Marseilles soap
 Milly Stearine Candle Company, Austria, stearic candles by the processes of saponification and distillation
 Minton, J. H. H., Elizabeth and Rebecca, flowers, in wax
 Montanari, A., dolls
 Montanari, N. (Class XXX.), figures illustrative of Mexican life
 Morland, J. and Son, umbrellas and parasols
 Motard, A. and Co., Prussia, stearic candles, by the processes of saponification and distillation
 Nair, F., archery, weapons, &c.
 Naim Effendi, Turkey, amber month-pieces for pipes
 Oger, J. L. M., France, fancy and common soaps
 Ogleyby, Chas. and Co., stearic, sperm, and composition candles
 Oudard and Bouchet, France, preserved fruits
 Palis, A., Prussia, tallow, oil, and palm soap
 Paris Chocolate Candy Company (Class III.), chocolate and syrups
 Pelayo, San (Oyiedo), the Nunnery of, Spain, preserved fruits
 Perrot, S., Petit, and Co., France, flowers in cambric
 Philippe and Canaud, France, preserved fruits
 Pitanier, Russia, stearic candles
 Piver, L. T., France, toilet soaps and perfumery
 Plouquet, H., Wurtemberg, taxidermy
 Price's Patent Candle Co. (Class IV.), invention of improved methods of distilling fatty bodies, and for candles made of distilled fat
 Quanonne, C. and J., Belgium, stearic candles
 Randolph, Wilhelmina, flowers of undyed feathers
 Rock and Graner, Wurtemberg, toys
 Rödel and Sons, France, preserved fruits
 Royle, J. F., India, collection of animal, vegetable, and mineral substances
 Sangster, W. and J., alpaca umbrellas
 Santa Clara (Funchal), the Nunnery of, Portugal, feather flowers
 Sarre, H., jun., Prussia, soaps

Schulz, C., Prussia, walking sticks
 Smith, W. and A., Scotch snuff boxes
 Söhle, G., Prussia, tin toys
 Spurin, E. C., toys
 Staigt, D. and Sons, manufactures from Cheverton's artificial ivory
 Stier, H., Russia, soaps
 St. John, J. R., United States, soap
 Strauss, J., Sardinia, pipes
 Strickland, Maria, flowers in wax
 Sugden, Borras, and Co., flowers in cambric
 Taylor, Humphrey, and Co., soaps and perfumery
 Taylor, H. P., and W. C., United States, toilet soap
 Tilman, France, flowers in cambric
 Touche-Gilles, E., Belgium, toilet and olive oil soaps
 Tunis, the Bey of, Tunis, distilled perfumed waters (various)
 Turkey, the Sultan of, Turkey, collection of pipes, soap candles, and confectionary
 Vancampenhout, C., and Co., Belgium, stearic candles
 Williams, J. and Son, toilet and common soaps
 Winterfeld, J. A., Prussia, manufactures in amber
 Wittich, Kemmel and Co., Wurtemberg, carved ivory toys and cane handles
 Wotherspoon, J. and Co., lozenges and comfits made by steam machinery
 Wunder, L., Prussia, soap
 Zeitler, J., Austria, pipe bowls of Massa

CLASS XXX.—(JURY 30.)

SCULPTURE, MODELS, AND PLASTIC ART

COUNCIL MEDAL.

Kiss, A., Prussia, the Amazon, cast in zinc and bronzed
 Marochetti, Baron (Outside, West), Richard Cœur de Lion, in plaster
 Pradier, J., France, Phryne, in marble
 Wyatt, the late Richard J. (Main Avenue, East), Glycera in marble

PRIZE MEDAL.

Appel, R., anastatic printing
 Bailly, E. H. (South Transept), a youth resting after the chase, and a nymph preparing for the bath, in plaster
 Bell, John (North Transept, Main Avenue, West), statue of Lord Fa Kland; eagle slayer, in bronze
 Benzoni, Gio, Maria, Rome, statue, in marble, of Gratitude
 Béranger, Antoine (Main Avenue, East), France, head on porcelain; and portrait of Prince Albert on China
 Berrus Brothers, France, designs for shawls
 Bertini G., Austria, painted window representing Dante and some of his ideas
 Boesche, C. J., Prussia, Fountains; model of Magdeburg Cathedral
 Bonnet, France, St. John, in Enamel
 Buckner, H., Saxony, painting on porcelain
 Castellini, Raffaele, Rome, copy, in mosaic, of medallion of Boniface II., also of head of John the Baptist
 Chebeaux, J., France, designs for cotton print and calico
 Cheverton, B., the Theseus, as exemplifying the reduction by machinery of statues
 Clerget, C. E., France, designs, and works in ornament
 Collas, A., France, works exemplifying reduction of sculpture
 Couder, A., France, shawl designs
 Day and Son (Fine Arts Court), chromolithography and lithography united
 Debay, Auguste, France, the "Premier Berceau," in marble
 Debay, Jean (Main Avenue, East), France, death of the stag, in bronze
 Design, Government Head School of (Fine Arts Court), Designs
 Devers, J., France, Holy Family, on Lava
 Dieterle, J., France, painting on China, in the Sèvres Manufactory
 Drake, Professor F., Prussia, cast, in plaster, of part or pedestal to monument of Frederick William III. of Prussia
 Ducluzeau, A. Madame (Main Avenue, East), France, painting of Holy Family, and of her Majesty, on china
 Essex, W., collection of enamel paintings
 Etex, A., France, various works of sculpture in plaster and marble
 Fischer, K., Prussia, medals
 Foley, J. H. (North Transept—Sculpture Court), Youth at a Stream, and Ino and Bacchus, in plaster
 Fraccaroli, Innocenzo, Austria, statues in marble
 Achilles Wounded, and David Slinging the Stone
 Fraikin, C. A., Belgium, Psyche carrying off Cupid, in plaster
 Fratin, France, Group of Eagles, in bronze
 Fuchs, J. N., von, Bavaria, fresco, exhibited by J. Muhr
 Galli, Antonio, Austria, statue in marble, Susannah
 Geefs, G., Belgium, A Lion in Love, in plaster
 Geerts, C., Belgium, carving in oak
 Gérente, A., France, stained glass
 Hamon, France, enamelled casket
 Hanhart, M. and N. (Fine Arts Court), chromolithography
 Hardman, J. and Co. (Class XXVI.), painted glass window
 Hogan, J. (Sculpture Court), drunken faun, in plaster
 Hullmandel and Walton (Fine Arts Court), chromolithography
 Jacobber, France, paintings of flowers, on China
 Jacotot, Madame, France, head of Raphael
 Jennings, B. (Sculpture Court), statue of Cupid, in Marble
 Jerichau, J. A., Denmark, a group, in plaster, Hunter and Panther
 Jones, Owen (Fine Arts Court), chromolithography
 Kellner, S., Bavaria, glass painting of window in St. Lorenz Church, Nürnberg
 Kornaloff, N., Russia, painting on porcelain
 Laroche, E., France, designs for shawls, barèges, muslins, &c.
 Laurent, Madame Pauline, France, three enamels, on copper
 Lawlor, J. (Sculpture Court), marble statue of a Bathing Lechesne, Auguste (Main Avenue, East), France, two casts in plaster, child protected from a snake by a dog
 Lemerclier, R. J., France, lithography and chromolithography
 Lequesne, E. L. (Main Avenue, East), France, the Dancing Faun, in bronze
 Limmer, Luke (Class XVII.), variety of designs
 Liverpool Local Committee (Main Avenue, West), Model of Liverpool
 Macdonald, Lawrence, Rome, Ionic statue, in marble
 Macdowell, P. (South Transept), Cupid, in marble, and Eve, in plaster; Girl at Prayer, in marble
 Marchal and Guynon, France, painted on glass
 Marshall, W. C., (Sculpture Court), Sabrina, in marble
 Monti, Raffaele, Austria, marble statue of Eve
 Perez and Co., Spain, inlaid wood table
 Powers, Hiram, United States, statue of the Greek Slave in marble
 Ramus, J. M., France, group in marble, Cephalus and Procris
 Rietschel, Ernst, Saxony, plaster group, La Pieta; bas-reliefs, in marble
 Rogers, W. G., cradle, carved in Turkey boxwood
 Roucou, J., France, inlaid work
 Sauter, S. (Class VII.), model of St. Nicholas' Church Hamburg
 Schilt, France, painting on a vase
 Sharp, T. (Sculpture Court), statue, in marble, of Boy and Lizard
 Silbermann, G., France, chromo-typography
 Simons, Eugène, Belgium, plaster statue of Godfrey de Bouillon, and other works
 Strazza, Giovanni, Austria, marble statue of Ishmael
 Thrupp, F. (Sculpture Court), Boy and Butterfly, and Aretus, both in marble
 Tuerlinckx, Joseph, Belgium, marble statue of Giotto
 Vienna, Imperial Printing Office of, Austria, "Paradisus Vindobonensis," in chromolithography
 Wallis, T. W. (Fine Arts Court), carvings in wood
 Watson, the late M. L. (Sculpture Court—Main Avenue, West), statue of J. Flaxman, in marble; and Eldon and Stowell Group, also in marble
 Winkelmann and Sons, Prussia, colours and lithographic prints
 Wolff, Albert, Prussia, marble group, Innocence
 Wurtlich, O., Bavaria, portrait of Charles IX. on china
 Wyatt, M. Digby (Fine Arts Court), good taste in designs generally
 Wyon, L. C., medals and medallion portraits of the Royal Childre